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KILGORE'S

FLORIDA PLANTING GUIDE

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THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

A DIVISION OF ASGROW SEED COMPANY

General Offices and Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida



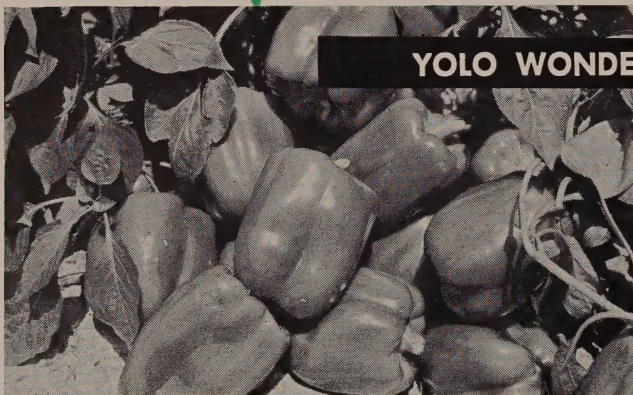
GOLDEN SECURITY



HOMESTEAD 24



COPENHAGEN MARKET, No. 86



YOLO WONDER A

14 FLORIDA STORES

BELLE GLADE
FORT MYERS
GAINESVILLE
HOMESTEAD
MIAMI
OCALA
PAHOKEE
PALMETTO
PLANT CITY
POMPANO BEACH
SANFORD
VERO BEACH
WAUCHULA
WEST PALM BEACH

Important Directions to Customers

By carefully observing the following directions, mistakes and misunderstandings will be largely avoided.

How to order—Please be careful to sign your name, box number, street or rural route, post office and state on every order. Be sure to tell us your nearest express or freight office should you desire the seed or merchandise forwarded by express, freight or truck line. **Please write plainly.**

Cash with order or C.O.D.—Ours is a cash business and our prices are made on that basis. Customers are requested to remit when ordering, and by so doing save the C.O.D. fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal authorities for collecting and returning money.

Perishable items not sent C.O.D.—Perishable items, such as strawberry plants, seed potatoes, onion sets, etc., are not sent C.O.D. under any circumstances. Remittances must be with order.

How to send remittance—Remittances should be made by postal money orders, drafts, checks or cash. **Please do not send stamps.**

We pay postage to points in Florida — The postpaid prices indicated in this catalog include delivery to any point in Florida.

Prices subject to change—This catalog is printed during the summer months. The market on many items of garden and field seeds, as well as supplies, has not yet been fully established. Consequently, prices on these items indicate value at time these pages are printed. In practically all cases orders will be filled at prices indicated in this catalog, **but all prices are subject to change without notice.** Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Return of seeds for exchange—To safeguard our customers and ourselves, seeds may not be returned if seed package has been broken. In case of error on our part, unbroken packages may be returned within 10 days after shipment and we will gladly make correction at our expense.

Stock or lot number on all Kilgore's seed packages—Every lot of seed distributed by THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY will indicate a stock number or lot number. This stock number is a code reference to our

records of the history, performance and production of that particular lot of seed, by means of which we can trace it back to the growers' field where it was produced and to our trial plantings. It is recommended that every commercial grower of vegetables retain the empty packages or tags with the stock numbers. Correspondence pertaining to the performance of Kilgore's seeds should include the specific lot number of the seed under consideration to aid investigation.

Postal, Express and Sales Tax information—The parcel post weight limit for first and second zones is 40 pounds; 20 pounds in the third to eighth zones. Any weight up to 40 pounds in the first and second zones and 20 pounds in the third zone will usually go just as cheaply by parcel post as by freight or express.

In sections of Florida that are not easily accessible by freight or express, parcel post service will be found not only more satisfactory, but more economical. If on a rural route, delivery will be made to your door by mail.

Most Florida points are in the 1st (within 50 miles from Plant City, Fla.) or 2nd (within 50 to 150 miles from Plant City, Fla.) Postal Zone. Jacksonville north, Live Oak north and west, and points on the east coast south of West Palm Beach are in the 3rd Zone. (Within 150 to 300 miles from Plant City, Fla.)

1st and 2nd ZONES				3rd ZONE			
1 lb.	.23	11 lbs.	.63	1 lb.	.23	11 lbs.	.75
2 lbs.	.27	12 "	.67	2 lbs.	.29	12 "	.80
3 "	.31	13 "	.71	3 "	.34	13 "	.85
4 "	.35	14 "	.75	4 "	.39	14 "	.90
5 "	.39	15 "	.79	5 "	.44	15 "	.96
6 "	.43	16 "	.83	6 "	.49	16 "	1.01
7 "	.47	17 "	.87	7 "	.54	17 "	1.06
8 "	.51	18 "	.91	8 "	.60	18 "	1.11
9 "	.55	19 "	.95	9 "	.65	19 "	1.16
10 "	.59	20 "	.99	10 "	.70	20 "	1.21

If in doubt about your zone rate, obtain it from your postmaster, and be sure to send enough money to cover necessary postage, if the items ordered are not indicated "**postage**" in this catalog. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary money for postage. If you send too much money, it will be returned to you. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not it is postpaid. Also be sure to include with your remittance the State Sales Tax on non-exempt merchandise. (See page 2.)

When you order your seeds and supplies to come by express or freight we can send them collect, so you may pay the transportation charges on delivery. Give your express or freight station, if it is not the same as your post office.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY — Kilgore warrants that the seeds, bulbs and plants it sells will be, at the time of delivery, as described on the container within recognized tolerances. Kilgore gives no other or further warranty, express or implied. Kilgore limits its liability on the foregoing warranty and its liability by reason of any other cause whatsoever to the amount of the purchase price of such seeds, bulbs and plants.

Florida Statutes Section 578.26 requires as prerequisite to suit for defective seeds that sworn complaint against Seller alleging damages sustained be filed with Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanied by \$10.00 filing fee, within ten days after defect becomes apparent; and copy of complaint be sent to Seller by registered mail.

SALES TAX INFORMATION

The Florida Revenue Act of 1949 (Sales and Use Tax) imposes a 3% tax on the retail sales of many commodities. Numerous agricultural supply items are exempt from tax and for your guidance in determining tax exempt items shown in this catalog, we list below those items that are not subject to the tax.

EXEMPT ITEMS — Bee supplies (Except Bodies.)

Cans and Jars	Seed Inoculants
Crate Materials	Seeds—All Vegetable,
Feeds—For farm animals	Field Crop, Pasture
Fencing—For farm use	Grass Seeds, Onion
Grafting Wax and	Sets, Seed Potatoes
Rubber Strips	Seed Treating
Hotkaps	Compounds
Label Paste	Starter Solutions and
Paper Pots—Plant Bands	Root Inducing
and Flats	Materials
Peat Moss	Terra-Lite
Poultry and Stock	Tractors
Remedies	Weed Killers
Seedbed Cloth	

EXEMPT ONLY IF USED FOR COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

Dusters	Fumigants
Farm Tools	Garden Tools
Fertilizers	Raffia and Twine
Insecticides and	Rubber Bands
Fungicides	Sprayers
Soluble Plant Foods	

All flower seed and other merchandise listed in this catalog is subject to 3% State Sales Tax except sales to Dealers, Government Agencies, Schools, Churches and Charitable organizations provided Tax Exemption Certificate has been obtained from the State Comptroller. All orders from institutions or organizations claiming tax exemption must clearly indicate on order sent us, the certificate serial number and date of certificate.

THE RATE OF TAX APPLICABLE TO NON-EXEMPT SALES IS AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) On single sales in amounts from 10c to 35c, both inclusive, 1c shall be added for taxes.
- (2) On sales in amounts from 36c to 65c, both inclusive, 2c shall be added for taxes.
- (3) On sales in amounts from 66c to \$1.00, both inclusive, 3c shall be added for taxes.
- (4) On sales in amounts of more than \$1.00, 3% shall be charged upon each dollar of price, plus the above bracket charges upon any fractional part of a dollar in excess of even dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In order to avoid delay in filling your order, on all non-exempt items, be sure to include with your remittance the proper amount of sales tax as indicated above. We are not permitted by law to assume the Sales Tax.

Location and plan of the garden

A level, well drained area, convenient to the house should be selected for the garden. It should be located where it can be irrigated if necessary and away from hedges, large trees or the shade of buildings. On the farm it should be well-fenced to protect it from rabbits, chickens and other animals.

After selection of a location, and determining the size of the garden, a list of vegetables and flowers should be made. In selecting varieties, primary consideration should be given to the likes of the family, also to the size of the plot available. Different vegetables give variety to the diet.

Making a seedbed

Small seeds such as lettuce, cabbage, collard, pepper, eggplant, tomato, and most flowers, should be sown in a seedbed and the young plants transplanted to the field or garden. A shallow box or flat may be used for this purpose, or a small plot in the garden may be used as a seedbed for starting plants for transplanting. The soil should be in perfect condition. Make seedbeds four to six inches high, to prevent overflow in case of heavy rains. In preparing seedbed soil it is desirable to mix in "Terra-Lite" (Vermiculite) in order to increase germination of seed and prevent damping off of seedlings. (page 80). Fertilize with 2 to 3 pounds per 100 sq. ft. of a commercial fertilizer, applied at least a week or ten days before sowing seeds. Sow the seed in rows about six inches apart. Very fine seed like celery, and petunias should not be covered with soil, but may be pressed into the soil with a light roller or with a wide board. Larger seeds like tomato, pepper, and cabbage may be covered, not over ¼ to ½ inch deep.

We recommend the use of burlap or white muslin as a cover over the seedbed, stretching it on a three- or four-foot wide tent-shaped or slanting frame built over the seedbed, with the sides about 10 to 12 inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air under the cover. If plants are being started in late

A map or plan of the garden should be made, showing the various varieties to be grown, and their position in the garden, indicating length of rows and the space between rows. In case of a small, backyard garden, entirely worked by hand, the rows should be close together, i.e., the smaller figure in column 5 of our chart on page 4, so that large quantities may be produced on a limited space.

The planting data given on pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 will help greatly in preparing a plan since seed requirements, planting depth, distances and time of maturity are given.

summer for fall planting, the seedbed cover will serve as a shade to protect seedlings from the hot sun, also to break the force of heavy rains. If plants are started in winter for a spring crop, this seedbed cover will protect seedlings from frost or freezes. When seeds begin to germinate these ground covers should be removed immediately to prevent spindly plants. After the seed is sown, it is desirable to water every day or so, as needed.

Success in getting plants to grow satisfactorily depends very much upon how the plants are grown in the seedbed. For a week or ten days before transplanting, the plants in the seedbed should be gradually hardened. This means leaving the cover off the plants for a week or so before transplanting, and water should be withheld from the plants during this period. When plants are about six inches high they are ready to transplant into the field or garden preferably on a cloudy day or late afternoon. Water the plants thoroughly several hours before removing from seedbeds, and again immediately after setting. A starter solution is helpful (page 72). To grow good vegetables and flowers, a large supply of moisture and fertilizer is essential until the crop is ready to harvest.

Preparation of the soil for the garden

The soil in the garden should be well prepared. Grass and weeds removed with all roots. A little extra time spent in preparing the soil for planting will save many hours of hoeing later. It is best to spade or plow, and apply commercial fertilizer to the soil ten days to two weeks before planting in order to avoid burning the seed or young plants. A sample of the soil should be tested, either by yourself with an inexpensive soil test kit (page 81) or by your county agent, and if found too acid or sour apply Hardwood Ashes or Hydrated Lime; if too alkaline or sweet apply Aluminum Sulphate or Manganese Sulphate (page 73).

Dairy Organic Compost is excellent for fertilizer and land conditioner, will not burn, is odorless and contains no weed seed. Use at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. broadcast. (page 73). If available, leaf mold or black muck or hammock soil are ideal materials to work into soil. If none of these materials are available, a two or three inch layer of horticultural grade peat moss (page 80) may be worked into the garden soil. This material is clean and easy to handle, and is wonderfully effective for breaking up hard soil, making it mellow, or for adding humus to sandy soil, making it more retentive of moisture and fertilizer mate-

rials. After the peat moss is worked into the soil, an inch or two inch layer of Pulverized Sheep Manure, or Dairy Organic Compost, along with a liberal application of a good garden fertilizer such as Vigoro or Vertagreen (page 73) should be used, applying broadcast at the rate of 4 to 6 lbs. per 100 square feet. If this material is raked into the surface soil a week or ten days before planting, and if well watered in case of no rain, you will have the foundation for an excellent garden. If the fertilizers are applied just before planting, they are very apt to burn the young seedlings as they emerge from the seed.

After the plants are well started in the garden, fertilizer should be applied lightly every two or three weeks on either side of the row, but not in contact with the leaves or stems to avoid burning.

Note:—All materials indicated above, such as Pulverized Sheep Manure, Dairy Organic Compost, Peat Moss, Terra-Lite, Super Phosphate, Vigoro, Vertagreen, Wood Ashes, Lime, Aluminum Sulphate, Manganese Sulphate, etc., are available at all Kilgore seed stores, and in our mail order department at Plant City, Florida.

What and When to Sow Vegetable Seeds in Florida

JANUARY and FEBRUARY

Beans	Corn	Onion Seed	Rutabaga
Beet	Cucumber	Onion Sets	Spinach
Brussels	Eggplant	Parsley	Squash
Sprouts	Endive	Parsnip	Swiss Chard
Cabbage	Kale	Peas, English	Tomato
Cantaloupe	Kohl Rabi	Pepper	Turnip
Carrot	Leek	Potatoes	Watermelon
Cauliflower	Lettuce	Radish	
Collard	Mustard	Romaine	

MARCH

Beans	Corn, Sweet	Okra	Squash
Beet	Cucumbers	Potatoes	Swiss Chard
Cabbage	Kale	Pumpkin	Tomato
Cantaloupe	Kohl Rabi	Radish	Turnip
Carrot	Lettuce	Roselle	Watermelon
Collard	Mustard	Spinach	

APRIL

Beans	Mustard	Radish	Turnip
Cantaloupe	Okra	Roselle	Watermelon
Collard	Pumpkin	Spinach	

MAY

Pole Beans	Mustard	Pumpkin	
Collard	Okra	Spinach	

JUNE

Collard	Mustard	Pepper	Spinach
Eggplant	Okra	Rutabaga	Turnip

JULY

Celery	Mustard	Rutabaga	
Collard	Okra	Spinach	
Eggplant	Pepper	Turnip	

AUGUST

Broccoli	Collard	Lettuce	Romaine
Brussels	Cucumber	Mustard	Rutabaga
Sprouts	Eggplant	Okra	Spinach
Cabbage	Endive	Onion Sets	Squash
Cauliflower	Garlic	Pepper	Tomato
Celery	Kale	Radish	Turnip

SEPTEMBER

Beans	Collard	Okra	Rutabaga
Beet	Cucumber	Onion Seed	Spinach
Broccoli	Endive	Onion Sets	Squash
Brussels	Garlic	Parsley	Swiss Chard
Sprouts	Kale	Parsnip	Tomato
Cabbage	Kohl Rabi	Peas, English	Turnip
Carrot	Leek	Radish	
Cauliflower	Lettuce	Rhubarb	
Celery	Mustard	Romaine	

OCTOBER

Beans	Celery	Mustard	Rhubarb
Beet	Collard	Onion Seed	Romaine
Broccoli	Endive	Onion Sets	Rutabaga
Brussels	Garlic	Parsley	Spinach
Sprouts	Kale	Parsnip	Swiss Chard
Cabbage	Kohl Rabi	Peas, English	Turnip
Carrot	Leek	Potatoes	
Cauliflower	Lettuce	Radish	

NOVEMBER

Beet	Collard	Mustard	Rhubarb
Broccoli	Eggplant	Onion Seed	Romaine
Brussels	Endive	Onion Sets	Rutabaga
Sprouts	Garlic	Parsley	Spinach
Cabbage	Kale	Peas, English	Swiss Chard
Carrot	Kohl Rabi	Pepper	Turnip
Cauliflower	Leek	Potatoes	
Celery	Lettuce	Radish	

DECEMBER

Beet	Collard	Onion Seed	Romaine
Broccoli	Eggplant	Onion Sets	Rutabaga
Brussels	Endive	Parsley	Spinach
Sprouts	Kale	Parsnip	Swiss Chard
Cabbage	Kohl Rabi	Peas, English	Tomato
Carrot	Leek	Pepper	Turnip
Cauliflower	Lettuce	Potatoes	
Celery	Mustard	Radish	

For further information on Florida home gardening write the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Mailing Department, Gainesville, Florida, for a free copy of Bulletin 131 entitled "The Florida Home Garden," and also for Circular 104 entitled "Vegetable Garden Production Guide."

Reference Table for Florida Vegetable Gardens

Many mistakes may be avoided by following directions given in this table. The time requirements indicated for crops to reach edible size vary, of course, according to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the relative estimate of the

yields, due to climatic and soil conditions. However, the averages indicated in the table will be found to be fairly accurate for Florida growing conditions on the basis of many years of observation and experience.

Kind of vegetable	Tender-Hardy	Number Running feet of row for a family of 3 or 4 people (Includes for canning)	Seeds or plants to provide for a family of 3 or 4 people	Depth to cover in inches	Space between rows in feet	Set plant from seedbed or thin out to inches in row	Approximate time required to produce crop, from seed planted in garden or from transplanting plants to garden (days)
BEANS (Bush)	T	100*	½ lb.†	1½-2	2-2½	3-4	48 to 56
BEANS (Pole)	T	50	¼ lb.	1½-2	3-4	9 or 3 ft. hills	63 to 70
BEANS (Bush Lima)	T	100*	½ to 1 lb.†	1½-2	3	4-5	65 to 75
BEET	H	100*	1 oz.†	½-¾	1 ½-2	3-4	56 to 68
BROCCOLI	H	40	1 pkt. or 25 plts.	¼-½	3	18-24	55 to 60 from plts.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	H	25	15 plants	¼-½	2 ½-3	18-24	90 from plants
CABBAGE	H	60	50 plants	¼-½	2 ½-3	12-16	62 to 98 from plts.
CHINESE CABBAGE	H	40*	1 pkt. or 50 plts.†	¼-½	2 ½-3	8-12	70 from seed
CANTALOUPE	T	50	1 pkt.†	½-¾	4-5	24 or 4 ft. hills	75 to 95
CARROT	H	100*	2 pkts.†	¼-½	1 ½-2	2-3	72 to 95
CAULIFLOWER	H	50	30 plants	¼-½	3-4	18-24	55 to 62 from plts.
CELERY	H	50	150 plants	⅛	3	4-5	105 to 130 from plts.
COLLARD	H	50*	1 pkt. or 35 plts.†	¼-½	2 ½-3	14-18	50 to 52 from plts.
CORN (Sweet)	T	200*	¼ lb.†	1-2	2 ½-3	12-15	65 to 80
CORN (Roasting Ear)	T	200*	¼ lb.†	1-2	3-3 ½	15-18	68 to 87
COWPEAS (TABLE)	T	150	½ to ¾ lb.	1-1½	3-4	5-6	68 to 85
CUCUMBER	T	50	1 pkt.	¾	5-6	12 to 24	40 to 50
EGGPLANT	H	50	17 plants	½	4-4 ½	18 to 36	80 to 85 from plts.
ENDIVE (ESCAROLLE)	H	40	pkt. or 50 plts.	¼-½	1 ½-2	9	90 to 95 from seed
GARLIC (bulbs or sets)	H	30	1 lb.	1	1 ½	4	90
KALE	H	25	1 pkt.	¼-½	2 ½	20-24	70
KOHL RABI	H	25*	1 pkt.†	¼-½	1 ½-2	6-8	50
LEEK	H	50	1 pkt. or 120 plts.	½	1 ½	5-6	140 from seed
LETTUCE (Head)	H	75*	1 pkt. or 90 plts.†	¼-½	1 ½-2	10-15	66 to 84 from seed
LETTUCE (Leaf)	H	50*	1 pkt. or 60 plts.†	¼-½	1 ½-2	10-12	46 from seed
MUSTARD	H	40*	1 pkt.†	¼-½	2	8-10	40 to 45
OKRA	T	75	1 oz.	1-1½	3-4	10-15	50 to 60
ONION SEED	H	80	1 pkt. or 400 plts.	½	1 ½	2-4	110 to 150 from seed
ONION SETS	H	40	1 pt.	1	1 ¼-1 ½	1-2	30 to 60
PARSLEY	H	30	1 pkt.	¼-½	1 ½-2	10-12	90
PARSNIP	H	50	1 pkt.	½	2 ½-3	4	120
PEAS (ENGLISH)	H	100*	½ lb.†	1½-2	3	1-2	50 to 53
PEPPER	T	40	24 plants	½	2 ½-3 ½	10-16	60 to 80 from plts.
POTATOES (IRISH)	T	200	12 lbs.	1-4	3-3½	9-12	75 to 90
PUMPKIN	T	50	½ oz.	1	8-10	5 ft. hills	100 to 118
RADISH	H	25*	1 pkt.†	½	1-1 ½	1-2	21 to 25
RHUBARB	H	25	1 pkt. or 15 plts.	½-¾	2 ½-3	18-24	90 from plants
ROSELLE	T	25	1 pkt.	½-¾	5-6	24-36	175
RUTABAGA	H	50	1 pkt.	¼-½	2	5-6	90
SPINACH—SAVOY	H	50*	1 pkt.†	½-¾	1 ¼-1 ½	6	40
SQUASH (Bush)	T	50	1 pkt.	1	3-4	2 ft. hills	42 to 52
SQUASH (Running)	T	50	1 pkt.	1	6-8	3 or 4 ft. hills	60 to 115
SWISS CHARD	H	25	1 pkt.	½-1	2	12-15	58 to 60
TOMATO—GROUND	T	150	50 plants	½	3 ½-5	24-36	70 to 90 from plts.
TOMATO—STAKED	T	75	50 plants	½	4	16-20	70 to 90 from plts.
TURNIP	H	50	1 pkt.†	¼-½	1 ¼-1 ½	4-6	35 to 50
WATERMELON	T	75	1 pkt.	½-1	8-10	6 to 8 ft. hills	85 to 100

* Make two or more plantings at different times during the season. Number of feet or row indicated is for each planting.

† Number of feet and amount of seed or number of plants indicated are for each planting.

THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY—A Florida Institution

A DIVISION OF ASGROW SEED COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Fourteen Kilgore stores serving Florida, located at:

Belle Glade
Fort Myers
Gainesville
Homestead

Miami —
600 N.W. Fifth St.
Ocala
Pahokee

Palmetto
Plant City
Pompano Beach
Sanford

Vero Beach
Wauchula
West Palm Beach
1310 Belvedere Road

Reference Table for Florida Flower Gardens

Kind of Flower	Average Height (Inches)	Tender or Hardy	When to Plant	Approximate Time Sowing to Bloom (Months)	Space Between Rows (Feet)	Set Plants From Seedbed or Thin Out to Inches in Row (Inches)	Where to Sow Seed	Use
AGERATUM Regular Dwarf	18 6	T	Sept.-March	2½	Dwarf Blue Cap 1 6 Purple Perfection 2 12		Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding, Borders, Rock Gardens
ALYSSUM	6 to 8	H	Sept.-Jan.	1½	1	6	Flats or Seedbed	Borders, Rock Gardens
ARCTOTIS DAISY	18 to 22	H	Sept.-Jan.	3 to 4	3	18	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding, Rock Gardens
ASTER	15 to 30	H	Sept.-April	3 to 4	2	18 to 24	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding, Rock Gardens
BABY'S BREATH	18 to 24	H	Sept.-Jan.	2 to 2½	3	18	Garden	Bouquets to Mix with Other Cut Flowers
BACHELOR'S BUTTON	24 to 36	H	Sept.-Jan.	3	2	18	Garden	Bouquets, Borders, Backgrounds
BALSAM	18 to 24	T	Sept.-March	1½	2	18	Flats or Seedbed	Edgings or Borders
BEAN—SCARLET RUNNER	8 to 10 ft.	T	Feb.-May	1½	Vine	6	Garden	Ornamental Climber for Shade and Attractive Blossoms
BELLS OF IRELAND	20 to 24	H	Oct.-May	2	2	18	Garden	Bouquets, Borders
BLANKET FLOWER	20 to 24	H	Any Month	2 to 3	2	18	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding
BLUE LACE FLOWER	24 to 36	H	Sept.-Jan.	2 to 3	3	36	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding, Borders, Backgrounds
CALENDULA	12 to 18	H	Sept.-Jan.	3 to 3½	2	18	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding
CALIFORNIA POPPY	12 to 14	H	Sept.-Jan.	3	2	6	Garden	Bedding, Borders, Rock Gardens
CALLIOPSIS	36 to 60	H	Sept.-Feb.	4	4 to 5	36	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding, Backgrounds
CANDYTUFT	18 to 24	H	Sept.-Feb.	2 to 3	2	12	Garden	Bouquets, Borders, Rock Gardens
CARNATION	12 to 18	H	Sept.-Dec.	3 to 4	2	12 to 18	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets
CELOSIA	24	T	Jan.-June	3	1½ to 2	12	Garden	Bouquets—Dried, Bedding
COSMOS	48	T	March-May	2½ to 3	3 to 4	36	Garden	Bouquets, Backgrounds
CYNOGLOSSUM	18 to 24	H	Sept.-March	2 to 3	2	18	Garden	Cuttings to Mix with Other Flowers in Bouquets, Bedding, Rock Gardens
DAHLIA	12 to 14	T	March-April	3	2	12	Flats, Seedbed or in Garden	Bouquets, Bedding
DELPHINIUM	36	H	Oct.-Nov.	5	3	12 to 18	Flats, Seedbed or in Garden	Bouquets, Borders, Backgrounds
DIANTHUS	12 to 18	H	Sept.-March	2½ to 3	2	6	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding, Borders, Rock Gardens
GOMPHRENA	12 to 18	T	Feb.-July	3	2	12	Flats or Seedbed	Borders
GOURD—ORNAMENTAL	8 to 12 ft.	T	Feb.-May	4 to Fruit	Vine	36	Garden	Shading and Ornamental Fruits
HELICHRYSUM	24 to 36	T	Sept.-March	2 to 2½	3	12 to 18	Garden	Bouquets—Dried, Backgrounds
HOLLYHOCK	5 to 7 ft.	H	Aug.-Jan.	5 to 6	3	24	Garden	Backgrounds
LARKSPUR	18 to 30	H	Nov.-Jan.	2½ to 3	3	12 to 18	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding, Backgrounds
LINARIA	16 to 18	H	Sept.-Dec.	3	2 10" for bedding	8	Flats or Seedbed Garden	Bouquets, Bedding
LUPINE	30 to 36	H	Sept.-Dec.	2 to 2½	3	12	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding, Backgrounds, Borders—Dwarf
MARIGOLD Standard Dwarf Sunset Giant	36 12 to 15 42 to 60	T	Feb.-May and again in Sept.	1½ to 2	Dwarf Varieties 2 15 to 18 Gigantea Sunset Giant 4 36 All Other Varieties 3 15 to 18		Garden	Bouquets, Bedding—Dwarf types Borders—Dwarf
MORNING GLORY	8 to 10 ft.	T	March-June	2	Vine	12 to 18	Garden	Shade and Showy, Large, Attractive Blossoms
NASTURTIUM	12 to 18	T	Sept.-March	2 to 3	Dwf. Gem Mixture 2 12 All Other Varieties 3 12		Garden	Bouquets, Bedding, Rock Gardens
PANSY	6 to 8	H	Sept.-Dec.	3	1½	12	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding, Borders, Rock Gardens

Reference Table for Florida Flower Gardens (Continued)

Kind of Flower	Average Height (Inches)	Tender or Hardy	When to Plant	Approximate Time Sowing to Bloom (Months)	Space Between Rows (Feet)	Set Plants From Seedbed or Thin Out to Inches in Row (Inches)	Where to Sow Seed	Use
PETUNIA Dwarf Standards	6 to 12 15 to 18	H	Sept.-June	2½ to 3	2 3	Rosy Morn Heavenly Blue 12 All Other Varieties 18	Flats or Seedbed	Bedding and Roadside Beautification. Borders, Rock Gardens
PHLOX Dwarf	12 to 16 6 to 8	H	Sept.-Feb.	3	2	6	Garden	Bedding for Gardens. Vacant Lots and Roadsides. Borders—Dwarf, Rock Gardens
PORTULACA	6	T	Feb.-Aug.	1½	1	12	Garden	Borders, Rock Gardens
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE	36 to 60	H	Sept.-Jan.	2 to 3	4	24	Garden	Bouquets to Mix with Other Cut Flowers. Backgrounds
SALVIA	18 to 24	H	Sept.-June	3 to 4	3	18	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding, Borders
SCABIOSA	15 to 30	H	Sept.-Dec.	5	3	12	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding
SHASTA DAISY	18	H	Sept.-Jan.	4	3	12 to 15	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding
SNAPDRAGON	18 to 24	H	Sept.-Dec.	3 to 4	3 3	Giant 18 Half Tall 12	Flats or Seedbed	Bouquets, Bedding
STATICE	24 to 36	H	Sept.-Jan.	3	3	18	Garden	Bouquets, Bedding
SUNFLOWER	36 to 48	T	Feb.-Aug.	1½ to 2	3	24	Garden	Bouquets, Backgrounds
SWEET PEA	48 to 60	H	Sept.-Dec.	2½ to 3	3	1 to 2	Garden	Bouquets
TITHONIA	48 to 60	T	Feb.-June	3	4	36	Garden	Bouquets, Backgrounds
VERBENA	6 to 8	H	Any Month	3	2	12	Garden	Borders, Rock Gardens
VINCA	18	H	Any Month	3	1	12	Garden	Bedding, Borders
ZINNIA Dwarf Standards	6 24 to 36	T	Feb.-Aug.	1½	2 3	Dwarf 12 All Other Varieties 18 to 24	Flats or Seedbed in Garden	Giants for Bouquets and Backgrounds. Dwarf Bedding, Borders, and Rock Gardens

What and When to Sow Grasses, Clovers, and Field Crop Seeds in Florida

JANUARY and FEBRUARY

Alfalfa Bahia Grass Rape
Clover, Crimson Oats Rye

MARCH

Beans, Velvet Italian Rye, Peanuts
Benne Sudan, Bahia Rape
Corn, Field Indigo Rice
Crotalaria Hegari Egyptian Wheat
Grasses Millet Sorghum
Bermuda, Carpet, Peas Sunflower

APRIL

Beans, Velvet Grasses Peanuts
Beggardweed Bermuda, Carpet, Rice
Benne Italian Rye, Egyptian Wheat
Chufas Sudan, Bahia Sorghum
Clover, Alyce Indigo Sunflower
Corn Field Hegari
Crotalaria Millet Peas

MAY

Beans, Velvet Grasses Peas
Beggardweed Bermuda, Carpet, Peanuts
Benne Italian Rye, Sesbania
Chufas Sudan, Bahia Egyptian Wheat
Clover, Alyce Indigo Sorghum
Corn Field Hegari Sunflower
Crotalaria Millet

JUNE

Beans, Velvet Crotalaria Peanuts
Beggardweed Grasses Rice
Benne Bermuda, Carpet, Sesbania
Chufas Indigo Egyptian Wheat
Clover, Alyce Hegari Sorghum
Cowpeas Millet Sunflower

JULY

Beans, Velvet Cowpeas Hegari
Beggardweed Grasses Millet
Chufas Bermuda, Sudan
Corn and Bahia

AUGUST

Cowpeas Bermuda, Sudan
Grasses and Bahia Millet
Sunflower

SEPTEMBER

Clover, Sweet Grasses Lupines
Kenland Red Bermuda, Bahia Rape
Rye

OCTOBER

Clover, Sweet Grasses Lupines
Kenland Red Bermuda, Italian
Rye, Carpet, Bahia Oats
Rape
Rye

NOVEMBER

Clover Grasses Oats
Crimson, Sweet, Bermuda, Italian Rape
White, Ladino, Rye, Carpet, Bahia
Kenland Red Lupines Rye

DECEMBER

Clover Grasses Oats
Crimson, Sweet, Italian Rye, Rape
White, Ladino, Carpet, Bahia
Kenland Red Lupines Rye

BEANS

Our bean seed is high germinating; grown in disease free areas, carefully milled, graded, fitted for the critical grower and is packed in 50 pound bags.

See page 35 for details of the Kilgore method of handling seeds.

Culture of Green and Wax Podded Bush Beans. Beans are grown on all types of soil in Florida, and are not very particular with reference to soil requirements. Beans are a very quick maturing crop.

Spring planting in the southern and central part of the State begins January 1 and continues until April. Fall planting starts in August. For a fall crop, plant from the middle of August until the middle of October; for a main crop on the Florida east coast plant from October to February. Sow seed in drills, 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping a bean every 2 to 2½ inches, and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. On muck soils apply 300 to 600 pounds of a 3-8-8 fertilizer mixture per acre. On sandy loam apply 1200 to 1600 pounds of a 4-7-5 fertilizer per acre, making one application. This application should be applied carefully, as there is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed when both are put in at the same time.

For the control of insects and diseases of beans see page 59. In order to help control soil diseases and insure a better stand, The Kilgore Seed Co. treats all their bean seed with Delsan.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety represents average time to maturity.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Plant 50 lbs. per acre

In the garden make four plantings at different times.

Plant ½ lb. to 100 feet of row at each planting.



Tendergreen FS.

TENDERGREEN FS. (50 days.) This variety is popular due to its excellent shipping quality. Plants are large, erect, and thick stemmed. The pods average about five inches in length, are attractive in appearance, being nearly straight, round, fleshy, dark green, stringless, and of excellent quality.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$15.25



Harvester

HARVESTER (52 days.) A white seeded, round, green podded bush snap bean. Plants are tall, with dark green leaves, and the pods are borne well off the ground. The straight stringless pods are 5" to 6" long and are medium green. Harvester is fully resistant to common bean mosaic, and highly tolerant of rust and root rots. Being a high yielder and a good shipper this variety topped the northern market.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$4.40; 50 lbs. \$20.50

RESISTANT ASGROW VALENTINE. (48 days.) This new variety retains all the desirable characteristics that made its noted predecessor popular plus resistance to common bean mosaic. The plants are medium large, vigorous, and more uniformly productive. Pods are stringless, and thick oval in shape, holding up well under long distance shipping.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$14.75

CONTENDER (45 days.) A consistently early, high yielding, attractive appearing, stringless bean, adapted for shipment to fresh markets. Plant is very vigorous and produces pods similar to Black Valentine, although the Contender pods will average three-fourths of an inch longer, are slightly heavier and thicker, are round to oval, and have a tendency to cure slightly.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.20; 50 lbs. \$14.50

EXTENDER (46 days.) A general purpose round podded variety developed at the Charleston, S. C. Station of the U.S.D.A. Plants are resistant to common bean mosaic. Pods are nearly the same as Wade though slightly darker and appear to hold their quality better. A good shipper.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50, Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$4.20; 50 lbs. \$19.50

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS (Cont'd)

WADE. (48 days). The vigorous plants are tall and hold the pods well off the ground. The heavy foliage helps to protect the pods from wind-scars. It is a fleshy, round podded bean of the Tendergreen type, but powdery mildew and mosaic resistant. It has a consistently higher yield and produces long, straight pods. The pods are of a dark green color and hold their green color exceptionally well in transit and on the market. Stringless and little fiber. Good for market as well as for processing. Because of its long bearing season, high quality and disease resistance, it is highly recommended for home gardens and is a good shipper.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.75; 50 lbs. \$17.25

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS



Resistant Cherokee

RESISTANT CHEROKEE. (50 days.) This is a new mosaic resistant strain. Plant large, vigorous, erect and prolific. Early and an enormous yielder of beautiful, attractive appearing, golden-yellow, long, thick oval pods, nearly straight, entirely stringless and of excellent quality. Considered the best wax bean for Florida and the South.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$14.75

GREEN PODDED POLE BEANS

Plant 30 pounds per acre

In Garden ¼ pound to 50 feet.

Culture of Green Podded Pole Beans. Pole beans are later in maturing than bush beans, bearing over a longer season and extremely productive, higher yielding than bush beans, and also produce larger pods. They are somewhat more tender than bush beans if harvested young.

Pole beans should be supported by wires or by good strong poles to keep them off the ground. Poles should be 8 to 9 feet above ground, and firmly in the ground, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet apart in the row. In order to keep pole beans bearing over a long season, it is important to keep them closely picked. Pole beans are more susceptible to mildew, rust and other foliage diseases than are bush beans, and therefore should be sprayed or dusted quite often. (See page 59.)



Kentucky 191 (U.S. No. 4)

Kentucky 191 (U.S. No. 4). (63 days.) A high yielding type of white-seeded Kentucky Wonder, resistant to certain forms of rust. Plant is vigorous, with dark green leaves. The pods are dark green, oval, straight, long, averaging from 8 to 9 inches, and attractive in appearance. Stringless in the marketable stage. Productive and very desirable for market or home use. Grown most extensively on the west coast of Florida for shipment to southern and northern markets.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.70; 50 lbs. \$17.00

McCASLAN. (65 days.) A vigorous grower and heavy producer, unlike other varieties, producing from the ground up over a long season. The pods are medium green, eight inches long, large, flat, slightly curved, thick and meaty, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and of excellent quality if harvested young. Because of the high yield of large, attractive pods, this variety has become the leading pole bean on the lower east coast of Florida for shipment to northern markets.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.70; 50 lbs. \$17.00

STRINGLESS BLUE LAKE 231. (62 days.) A standard variety for main crop. Plants heavy, vigorous, and very productive, resistant to common bean mosaic and some strains of rust. Pods very dark green, nearly round, straight, fleshy, stringless at all stages, holding quality well through larger sizes. Seeds white.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$4.45; 50 lbs. \$20.75

LIMA BEANS

Fordhook—Plant 50 lbs. per acre.

Henderson's—Plant 30 lbs. per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times. With Fordhook plant 1 pound to 100 feet or with Henderson's plant ½ pound to 100 feet.

Culture of Lima Beans. In general, cultural requirements of Lima Beans are similar to those given for green and wax podded bush beans, but they need more room. Lima beans are not as hardy as string beans, and the ground should be warm when planting the seed. Fertilizer should be applied at least ten days before planting. In order to control soil diseases and get a better stand, it is always desirable to treat lima bean seed before planting (see pages 58 and 68). Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping a bean every 3 to 4 inches in the row, covering an inch deep.



Henderson's Bush Lima

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA (Baby Lima). (65 days.) An early variety, hardy and a sure cropper. The plants are small and very productive. The pods are small in size, very short and narrow, thin, flat, straight to slightly curved. The seeds are smaller and not as plump as Fordhook. This variety matures about ten days earlier than Fordhook.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$12.00

FORDHOOK 242. (72 days.) It is an excellent bearer, producing a heavy, early yield, and is especially suitable to Florida because of its ability to make a heavy set and yield under high temperature conditions. The plants are as tall as regular Fordhook, grow more erect and have a more open appearance. Pods average 3 to 4 inches long by 1 and ½ inches wide and about ½ inch thick, and contain 3 to 4 thick beans. Green shell beans are slightly smaller than regular Fordhook, have light green seed coats, and are of delicious, finely flavored edible quality.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.30; 50 lbs. \$15.00

FORDHOOK-CONCENTRATED. (75 days.) Developed for concentration of pods on the plant, making it easy to harvest, and for concentration in time of reaching maturity. The plants are stocky, without tendrils and very prolific. Pods are dark green, very large, with thick fibrous walls giving them body for long distance shipments. Pods contain 3 to 4 large, very thick, plump beans of excellent quality.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.30; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$3.30; 50 lbs. \$15.00

BUTTER OR GREEN SHELL BEANS

Used principally as Green Shell Beans, like Lima Beans

Jackson Wonder Bush—Plant 30 lbs. per acre.

Horticultural—Plant 50 lbs. per acre.

In the garden plant ¾ pound to 100 feet.

TAYLOR'S HORTICULTURAL. (64 days.) Used primarily for shelled beans, though immature pods are edible. An improved strain of Dwarf Horticultural type, with plants somewhat larger, more spreading than that variety and more productive. Pods (5 to 6 inches), green turning to cream-yellow, splashed with red.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$4.20; 50 lbs. \$19.50



Jackson Wonder

JACKSON WONDER (Old Florida Bush Speckled Butter Bean). (65 days.) Culture similar to Lima Beans. This variety is similar to Old Florida Pole, but produces a bush or dwarf plant. Plant is small to medium in size, spreading, with semi-runners resembling somewhat Henderson's Bush Lima. Pods are flat, containing 3 to 4 beans. The seeds are small flat and of light buff color. Early and very prolific, drought-resistant, a sure cropper and of good quality.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; Postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$12.00

BEET

Plant 6 pounds of seed per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. Successful culture demands good soil, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds per acre of good standard vegetable fertilizer. Plant seeds in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. In Florida, sow from latter part of September to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

ASGROW WONDER (Early Blood Red Market.) (56 days.) One of the earliest and most uniform beets ever introduced. Roots very attractive in appearance, slightly flattened globe, smooth, with small tap root, of dark red color outside. Flesh of deep dark red, tender, and excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.40

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Improved.) (60 days.) This standard variety produces beets of uniform flattened globe shape, very much flattened at the top, of deep red color outside, with a deep purple color with little zoning inside. Sweet and tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60

DETROIT DARK RED. (68 days.) A globe-shaped beet of dark red color, outside as well as inside, without white zoning; sweet and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60

STOCK BEET

Culture. Plant 4 to 6 pounds per acre in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the row.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. (80 days.) An enormous yielder and one of the best for dairymen.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.15

SWISS CHARD

Plant 4 pounds per acre.

In garden plant one packet to 25 feet of row.

Culture. Plant like beets in the fall, winter, or spring, in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 12 or 15 inches in the row.

FORDHOOK GIANT. (68 days.) The thick, fleshy, dark green leaves are crinkled or savoyed, and the pearly white stems are very broad, thick, and fleshy. A vigorous, hardy grower.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.65

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Sow ¼ pound in seedbed to plant an acre.

In the garden sow 1 packet in seedbed.

Sow seed and cultivate same as cabbage.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. (90 days from setting out plants.) Plants grow to a height of two feet. Stems are thickly set with small firm, cabbage-like heads, 1½ inches in diameter, maturing small heads successively.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.90; 1 lb. \$7.00

BROCCOLI

Sow ¼ to ½ pound in seedbed to plant acre.

In the garden 1 packet to 40 feet of row, or 1 packet in seedbed for 25 plants to set 40 feet of row.

Culture. In Florida, seed may be sown in seedbeds from September to January. Plants should be set in rows 3 feet apart, and 1½ to 2 feet apart in the row. When the main head is cut, thick stems form at the base of leaves on the stalk below. At the end of each branch a medium-sized green head develops.

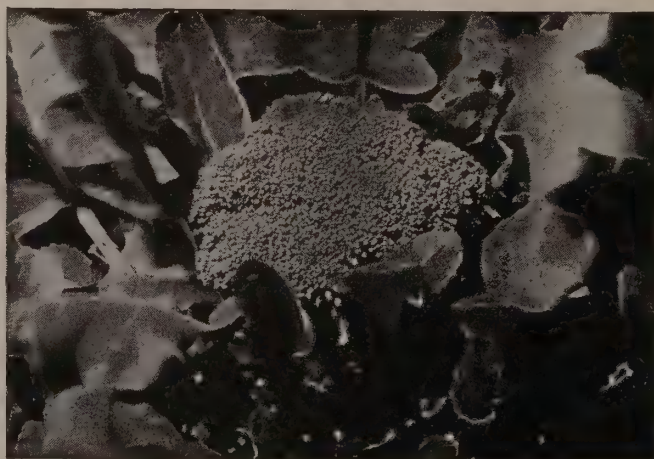
In general, varieties of broccoli fall into three groups which we term Early, Medium, and Late. Those varieties listed as Early must be planted early in the season to give satisfactory quality. Medium varieties are adapted to the widest range of planting dates, but even in this group planting too early in the summer may result in premature flowering. The late types are adapted to areas where broccoli can be grown throughout the winter.

MEDIUM 90 (90 days from plants.) A leading variety for shipping and freezing generally grown for late fall and winter harvest. Plants vigorous, tall, branching and very productive. Heads large, compact, followed by continuous crops of large size shoots suitable for bunching and for freezing.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.15

WALTHAM 29 (Medium.) (75 days from plants.) Low growing, heavy, short compact plant, which produces a large, central head. The plant is heavily branched with dark green, tight buds that are of medium size, evenly distributed. It has ability to survive periods of hot weather without the heads opening up. Because of its uniformity, a large portion of the crop matures at one time. Its excellent dark green color, fine head and bud texture and high yield make it a valuable addition for Florida. Excellent for fresh market and freezing.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$3.90



Waltham 29

CABBAGE

Sow 6 ounces in seedbed to plant an acre or 12 ounces per acre in field.

For the garden, sow 1 packet in seedbed for 50 plants to set 60 feet of row.



A typical plant of Marion Market (Yellows Resistant) Cabbage

Culture. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. For maximum yields on sandy loam soils 1500 to 2000 lbs. per acre of 4-7-5 fertilizer mixture should be applied in the row a few days prior to setting plants. In addition, two or three side dressings of Nitrate of Potash or Nitrate of Soda should be made at three to four week intervals. Where planted in seedbeds, which is the desirable and common practice, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, using 8 ounces of seed for an acre of plants, and do not make the soil in seedbeds as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When seed is planted in the field, use 12 to 16 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and thin to 12 to 18 inches apart in row, depending on variety and size of head you wish to produce. For a winter crop of cabbage in Florida seed is sown in September and early October. For an early spring crop plant in November or early December. For the control of cabbage insects and diseases see page 59.

Our cabbage seed is grown in disease-free territory on the Pacific coast where Black Rot has never been found by plant pathologists who inspect our seed growing fields each year.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative number of days to marketable heads from setting out plants. From the time seed is sown until the plants are ready for setting, thirty-five days are usually required.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

EARLY ROUND DUTCH. (71 days.) A hardy, and dependable variety of round headed cabbage. Heads are firm and of high quality. Plants vigorous, small, and compact, with erect leaves and short stems. Suitable for close planting, but must be fertilized heavily if planted close to produce size. Withstands cold weather. Especially suited for muck land production.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

MARION MARKET (Yellows Resistant.) (75 days.) This is a late maturing disease-resistant strain of Copenhagen Market, highly resistant to Yellows. Larger and coarser in growth than Copenhagen Market but makes somewhat heavier yields, with large, firm, solid heavy heads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

MIDSEASON MARKET. (75 days.) The heads are of medium size, hard, globe-shaped on short stems. Leaves are dark green, thick and leathery, making this variety hardy and resistant to cold damage, and also making it a good shipper in bags, the heads not being bruised so readily as other varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

GOLDEN ACRE. (64 days.) An extremely early, small to medium-sized round headed cabbage of the Copenhagen Market type, but considerably earlier than most stocks of Copenhagen Market. Our strain of this variety heads up very uniformly and is an exceptionally good strain.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

COPENHAGEN MARKET, (No. 86.) (68 days.) Our early strain of Copenhagen Market is very popular in all the large cabbage producing sections of Florida. It is short-stemmed, compact with very solid, round, medium-sized heads, having few outer leaves, thus facilitating close planting, very uniform in shape, and matures practically all at the same time. This uniform maturity is desirable from a marketing standpoint.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50



Copenhagen Market, No. 86

CABBAGE (Continued)



Badger Market

BADGER MARKET (Yellows Resistant.) (72 days.) This new yellows resistant cabbage is showing much promise on Florida muck soils. On sandy soils it is inclined to be too small unless heavily fertilized. In season it is only a few days later than Early Copenhagen Market No. 86. It is extremely uniform as to type and time of maturity. It makes a uniform, small, compact, round head, of attractive dark blue-green color, very firm and hard, even on loose muck, with a short to medium core. It is very resistant to splitting, and can be left in the field for ten days to two weeks after it is mature and shows no signs of splitting. It possesses excellent edible quality. This new variety is strongly recommended for Florida muck and the better sandy loam soils where it makes heads two and one-half to three pounds in weight, just the right size for northern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.25

BADGER BALL HEAD (Yellows Resistant.) (85 days.) A yellows-resistant variety of Danish-Hollander type, recently introduced by the Wisconsin A.E.S. for late summer and fall harvest, for fresh market and kraut. Plants compact, with short stems. Heads of medium size, slightly flattened globe, though still somewhat variable, bluish green, very solid. Tolerant to various cabbage mosaic viruses.

Crop Failure

EARLY GLORY. (72 days.) A medium-early, round headed type. Somewhat similar to Copenhagen Market, but slightly later, larger, with a darker green color and a heavier yield. The heads are protected by large, thick, overlapping wrapper leaves, thus resisting cold damage. Heads are solid, of medium size, and of excellent shipping and market quality. An improved early maturing strain of the old Glory of Enkhuizen.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75

RED ACRE. (72 days.) This variety fills a long felt need in being the only red cabbage that matures very early, only a few days later than Early Copenhagen Market. The plant is small, compact and makes good-sized round, hard, deep red colored heads. Very uniform as to type. Especially desirable for muck land production in Florida, but also does exceedingly well on fertile sandy loams.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; 1 lb. \$4.00

STEIN'S FLAT DUTCH. (90 days.) This is an old standard, hardy, winter variety. It produces a very large-sized plant, spreading in growth, with few large, broad outer leaves. The head is of large size, flat, and very solid.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.30

JERSEY WAKEFIELD. (62 days.) Very early and resistant to cold weather. The small, medium-sized conical-shaped, pointed heads are very firm, of finest quality, and especially desirable for home use.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. (70 days.) The heads are larger and broader at the base, not quite so pointed and later in maturing than Jersey Wakefield. Of uniform size, very solid and of desirable market quality. Resistant to cold weather and premature seeding.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as Celery Cabbage.

Plant 1 pound per acre.

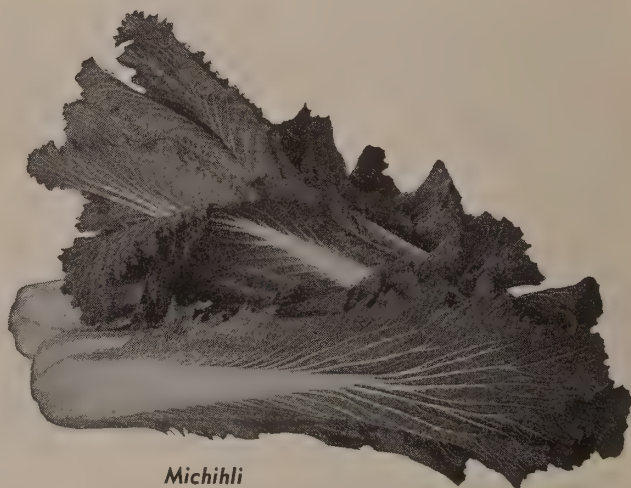
In the garden make two plantings at different times.

1 packet to 40 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. This is a cool-weather plant and should not be grown for a late spring or summer crop, because it bolts to seed in hot weather. Seeds should be planted in 2½ to 3 foot rows where the crop is to mature, thinning out as the plants develop to stand 8 to 12 inches in the row. Chinese Cabbage makes excellent cole slaw.

MICHIHLI. (70 days.) From seed planting to edible stage. Sure header, maturing uniformly into long, slender, very firm, well blanched, crisp, tender, and sweet heads. It is slightly more vigorous and darker green than other strains, the heads are more uniform, and slower to bolt to seed. The heads become 19 to 20 inches tall, 3½ to 4 inches thick, tapered near the tip.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.20



Michihli

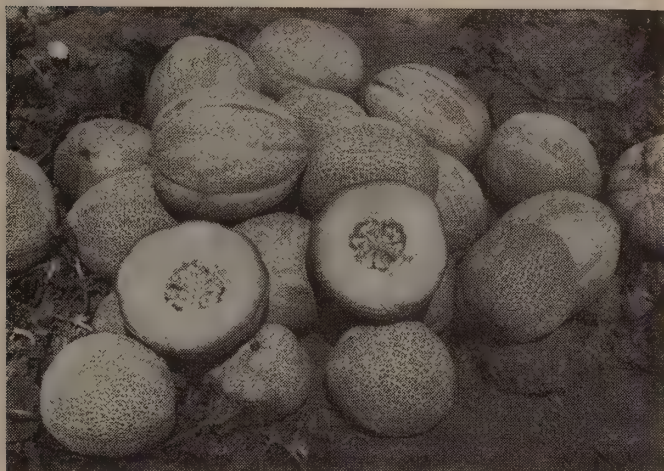
CANTALOUPE

Plant 1 to 2 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet row.

Culture. General cultural requirements, diseases and insects and their control, similar to those of cucumber. (See page 18.) Plant in hills 4 to 5 feet apart, 5 to 6 seeds to a hill. Thin out to two plants per hill when 4 inches high. Plant in 5 foot rows, thinning to 2 feet in the row. Apply 600 lbs. Fertilizer 10 days before planting, side dress with 400 to 600 lbs. at vining. For earlier melons, use **Hotkaps**. (See page 75.) For insects and disease control (See page 60). For protection from rats and birds use Kilgore's Melon Seed Treatment. (See page 70.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.



Edisto

EDISTO. (85 days.) This new variety developed by M. B. Hughs at the Edisto Branch of the South Carolina A.E.S., has good resistance to powdery mildew and alternaria and considerable tolerance to downy mildew. Melons average about a third larger than Jumbo Hale's Best. The rind is hard and the flesh firm, withstanding long distance shipping. The flesh is very thick, with small seed cavity, ripening to an attractive deep salmon color. Excellent flavor and texture.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.20

SMITH'S PERFECT. (90 days.) A strong, vigorous vine growth, withstanding wind and cold damage. Very resistant to downy mildew disease commonly called rust. Also resists aphids. Fruits average 4 lbs. Round in shape, slightly flattened at stem and blossom ends, free of ribbing, a tough rind; makes a good shipper and market melon. For market, it is best to harvest them a little on the green side just as they begin to turn yellow. The flesh is firm, very thick, with a small seed cavity, of attractive deep orange or salmon color, and has a delicious flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.60

JUMBO HALE'S BEST. (78 days.) A large fruited strain of Hale's Best, grown very extensively in Georgia and other southern states. Fruits are oval in shape, showing some trace of ribbing, with heavy coarse netting. Average about 4 to 5 lbs. Flesh thick, relatively small seed cavity, deep orange color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.90

HALE'S BEST, No. 36. (75 days.) An improved strain of Hale's Best, developed for uniformity in shape and complete netting. Fruits are round in shape, with very heavy, coarse netting, and average about three pounds. Flesh thick, small seed cavity, deep salmon color, very sweet, fine quality. Excellent shipper.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.95

NO. 45. (80 days.) Attracting much favorable attention in Florida because of its high yielding, good shipping and holding quality. Vines moderately large and produce a very heavy crop. Highly resistant to powdery mildew, but not to downy mildew. Medium sized fruits (about 3½ lbs.) are short-oval, indistinct ribbing and well netted. Flesh thick, firm, sweet and of good quality, light orange color. Can be picked almost mature for local markets or distant shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 6 ounces in seedbed to plant an acre.

In the garden sow one packet in seedbed for thirty plants.

Culture. Plant in seedbeds from Sept. to Dec. and cultivate the same as cabbage, spacing 3 to 4 feet between rows and 18 to 24 inches in row. Cauliflower needs rich soil and plenty of moisture. When head develops to the size of an apple, draw outer leaves over head and tie with soft cord to produce attractive, white, solid heads. Our cauliflower seed is grown in black rot free territory.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

SUPER SNOWBALL. (55 days from plants.) An early maturing strain. Snowball type, in which curled formation of leaves over head protects it from sun and from freezing. Dwarf, compact plants are strong, vigorous. Heads are large, smooth, solid, pure white and very uniform; recommended as an early winter crop to mature in cold weather. Susceptible to "whiptail" and should be grown in alkaline soils with high pH to avoid trouble.

Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.25

EARLY SNOWBALL (Snowdrift). (62 days from plants.) Vigorous plants grow larger and taller than Snowball, are more compact and upright in growth with long leaves which protect head or curd in its early growth. Large, snow-white attractive heads are very deep. Heavy and firm. An ideal variety for early spring production in Florida. Free of leafy and ricey heads. Very resistant to "whiptail" disease.

Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$15.25



Early Snowball

CARROT

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.

Plant 2 packets to 100 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. Sow in good, deeply worked, fine soil, enriched with 800 to 1200 pounds per acre of a good vegetable fertilizer, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out 2 to 3 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

LONG IMPERATOR 11. (77 days.) The roots average about 10 inches in length, with a shoulder diameter of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, smooth, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, deep rich orange color, both exterior and interior with comparatively inconspicuous core. The flesh is of rich orange color, extending to the center of the root, with an indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of excellent quality. The tops are of medium size, but strong enough for good bunching. For shipping quality, attractiveness and popularity in the market. Long Emperor 11 is superior to other long-rooted varieties.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.20

RED CORE CHANTENAY. (72 days.) The roots are tapered, less stump rooted, and slightly longer than the old Chantenay, averaging about 6 inches. The interior is solid orange-colored without the usual lemon color in the core. The flesh is very tender and sweet, which with the excellent outside color and shape combines to make this variety valuable for the market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75



Long Emperor 11

Developed to meet the need for a better market type.



Comparison of root characteristics of carrot varieties. From left to right Long Emperor 11, Nantes (Coreless), Danvers Half Long, Red Core Chantenay.

DANVERS HALF LONG. (75 days.) Our stock of this variety is half stump or semi-pointed, from 6 to 7 inches in length. The shoulder at the crown is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, and tapers uniformly to a thickness of about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch just where the root begins to taper to the tip. The tops are a little larger than those of Chantenay, and the crown is flat without a depression. The roots are smooth and attractive in appearance.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

NANTES IMP. CORELESS. (70 days.) Cylindrical, roots about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very stump rooted with a small rat tail. The color is clear orange-red and the core is rather undefined, being of the same color as the flesh so that it is called "Coreless." The tops are small and short, but heavier than ordinary stocks of Nantes, and the root is very fine grained, tender, delicate, sweet and of highest edible quality. An excellent high quality variety for the home garden and local market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.90

LONG ORANGE. (86 days.) Our stock is the true thick-shouldered strain of Long Orange, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the shoulders. 10 to 20 inches long, and tapering in a straight line to the tip. The tops are rather large. Grown in sections of Florida where a smooth, reddish-colored, long-rooted carrot is desired.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

CELERY

Sow ½ pound in seedbed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow 1 packet in a well protected seedbed for 150 plants to set 50 feet of row.

Prices quoted on celery seed are postpaid.

Culture of Celery. First sowings in Florida are made the latter part of June and continue to December. Celery is always started in protected seedbeds. Sow the seed broadcast or in rows 6 inches apart, using 1 pound of seed to 125-150 yards of bed 3 feet wide. The seed should be barely covered with soil.

We recommend use of burlap or white muslin as a cover over the seedbed stretching it on a tent-shaped or slanting frame built with the sides about 12 inches from the ground to provide ample circulation of air.

When plants in seedbed are 6 inches high, transplant to the field in double rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with 7 inches between the double rows, and set the plants 4 to 5 inches apart in the row.

For the control of insects and diseases of celery see page 59.



Summer Pascal

SUMMER PASCAL (Waltham Strain.) (115 days.) This is an early maturing Green Pascal variety. A rapidly growing type of celery with long, upright compact ribs or petioles, making a very attractive appearing celery for the markets. The ribs are thick and semi-rounded, but not quite as smooth as our strain of Florida Green Pascal, although the Waltham strain will mature about a week earlier, and makes a high yield of large sizes. This strain must be cut promptly when ready or it will tend to go down in the field after maturity.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; 1 oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; 1 lb. \$10.40

FLORIDA GREEN PASCAL. (125 days.) A very vigorous, compact-growing variety, with broad, semi-round, medium-long, thick, very meaty, smooth, attractive ribs. The ribs or petioles will average from 7½ to 8 inches to the first joint and plants will range from 20 to 23 inches overall. The ribs or stalks are of ideal edible quality, being tender, brittle, stringless and crisp.

This stock is not subject to premature seeding, and can be grown at any time during the fall, winter or spring in Florida.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; 1 oz. 95c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; 1 lb. \$10.40

COLLARD

Sow ½ pound in seedbed to plant an acre, or plant 2 pounds per acre in field.

For the garden make two sowings at different times. Sow one packet in seedbed for 35 plants for each planting to get 50 feet of row.

Culture. Collard is an old standby for winter greens all over the South. May be started in seedbeds or direct in the field, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, with plants 14 to 18 inches apart in the row. Use about 1200 pounds of fertilizer per acre before setting plants. Collard can be grown every month of the year in Florida, but it grows best and produces the highest edible quality during cool weather. This vegetable should be included in every Florida family garden, as it is very hardy, easy to grow and will furnish an abundance of greens, high in health-producing vitamins.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the time from setting out plants to harvest. It requires about a month in the seedbed to get plants from seed sowing to transplanting stage.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN. (50 days.) Plant grows from two to three feet tall, is erect and spreading, with many large, undulated leaves on a white stem. Withstands cold as well as heat, and adverse soil conditions. A high yielding hardy type, of excellent quality when cooked. This is the old standard variety for Florida and the South.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.05

VATES. (55 days.) A very large, vigorous, rather low growing plant, not subject to wind damage, with very large, broad, heavy, thick leaf blades, the leaf blade developing from the base of the short stem or petiole.

The leaves are smooth with an attractive deep, dark green color, the stems and leaves never turning yellow or purplish even in the coldest weather or on poor soils. It retains this deep green color in shipment and on the markets. A heavy yielder, slow to bolt to seed in cold or hot weather. Uniform as to plant type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.35



Vates

FIELD CORN

Plant 7 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) per acre or 56 pounds (1 bushel) to 8 acres.

To increase yields with field corn in Florida two things are essential, namely closer spacing and ample fertilizer. On good land 20 to 26 inch spacing in 38-inch rows is best with 500 lbs. per acre of fertilizer at planting time followed by side dressings of nitrate of soda up to 300 lbs. per acre about 5 weeks after planting.

The number of days indicated after each item represents the time from seed planting to harvest under average spring conditions in Florida.

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

FUNK'S G-740 HYBRID. (120 days.) This new yellow corn has given excellent results in numerous commercial trials in the Everglades muck and offers fine possibilities for other sections of the state. It consistently makes high yields (two ears per stalk) of attractive, medium large ears, well covered to the tips with hard, semi-flint yellow kernels, with extra heavy shuck, very weevil resistant and of excellent keeping quality. Makes strong, sturdy stalks which stand drouth better than many others.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid

Write for prices on larger quantities



Funk's G-740 Hybrid

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT. (86 days.) A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable for early feed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$1.75; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$6.50



Dixie 18 Hybrid

DIXIE 18 HYBRID (Certified.) (120 days.) Dixie 18 is the best yellow hybrid corn for central and north Florida and south Georgia; a heavy yielder, averaging 2 ears per plant. Yields of 80 to 100 bushels per acre have been reported. The plants are relatively tall, sturdy and very vigorous, with a deep root system, resisting wind damage, lodging and drouth. The ears are uniform. It makes a semi-hard corn and is very desirable for "hogging off." The grain is yellow and intermediate in texture being harder than Whatley. Has good resistance to weevil.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid

Write for prices on larger quantities

Roasting Ear Corn

Plant 7 pounds ($\frac{1}{2}$ peck) per acre. In the garden two plantings at different times. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 200 feet of row.

OKLAHOMA SILVERMINE. (82 days.) An exceedingly heavy yielder of very large, heavy ears. The cobs are covered with 14 to 18 rows, and run from 11 to 12 inches in length. Very resistant to worm damage. An excellent variety for shipping, with a heavy dark green husk that holds its color in shipment and on the market. This is the standard roasting ear variety grown in Central Florida for shipment to northern markets.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid

Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$7.00

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE. (80 days.) The ears are large, 10 to 12 inches long, well filled with 16 rows of large, broad kernels, and of very attractive appearance. The long tight husks protect the ears from worms.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c, postpaid

Write for prices on larger quantities

NORFOLK MARKET (Improved Trucker's Favorite.) (68 days.) An extremely early variety. Ears are medium large, averaging about 10 inches long, with 12 to 14 rows of large, white kernels, very tender, and of splendid eating quality. Especially valuable for planting after winter truck crops.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c, postpaid

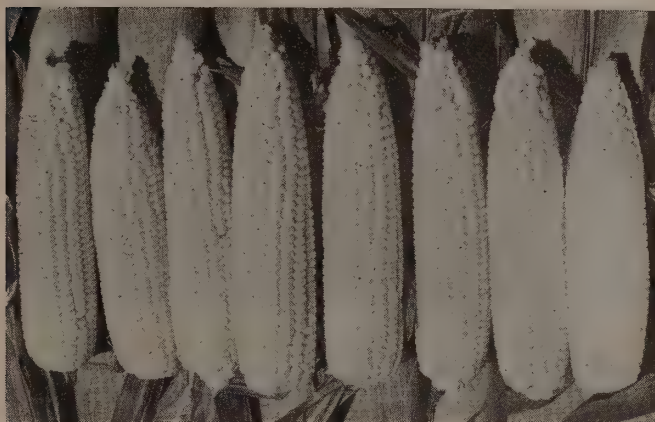
Not prepaid, 14 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00; 56 lbs. (bu.) \$7.00

SWEET CORN

15 pounds seed required per acre. In the garden make two plantings. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 200 feet of row at each planting.

Our hybrid Sweet Corn seed is now graded and sized for better, more accurate stands and more uniform maturity.

Culture. Rows should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart with the plants 8 to 12 inches depending on type and season. Sweet corn requires much more fertilizer than field corn. Use about 1000 lbs. per acre of a good commercial fertilizer mixture high in potash. When corn is about knee high apply 200 lbs. per acre of sodium nitrate or its equivalent. This fertilizer practice will greatly increase the yield. Early plantings are made in Florida from January 1st until March. For control of corn ear worms and leaf blight see page 60.



Golden Security

GOLDEN SECURITY. (76 days.) This variety is one of the most popular with Florida farmers. A high yielding hybrid, suited for fall, winter, or spring planting. The stalks are very vigorous, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall with dark green foliage. The ears are $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long with 14-16 rows of light yellow kernels of excellent quality. No grower should overlook this variety.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.80, postpaid
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$5.70; 50 lbs. \$27.00

FLORIDA 104 (Iobelle.) (76 days.) This variety was developed by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa and has been thoroughly tested under Florida conditions. The ears are about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with 14 to 16 rows of high quality, light yellow kernels. Particularly adapted to cool weather production on the muck soils.

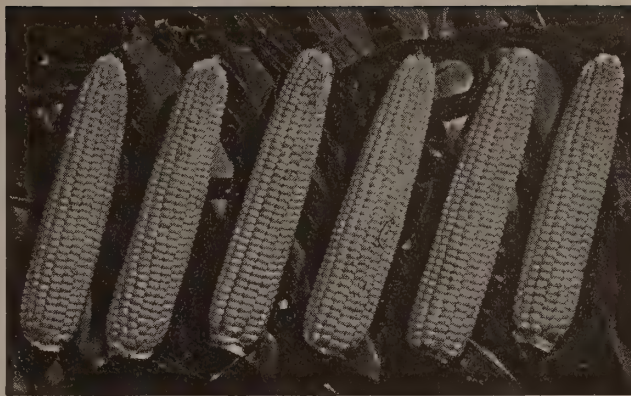
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.60, postpaid
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$23.50

Available Dec. 1, 1960

WHITE CROSS BANTAM. (73 days.) White Cross Bantam is a hybrid sweet corn that has done well as a high quality, white-kerneled, early variety in Florida. The small, short stalk ($5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet) is very sturdy and vigorous. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, 10 to 14 rows. Similar to Silverliner.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.90, postpaid
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$6.30; 50 lbs. \$30.00

Available Dec. 1, 1960



Sixtypak

SIXTYPAK. (74 days.) This hybrid developed by Associated Seed Growers, Inc., has been thoroughly tested with other leading varieties of hybrid sweet corns in all important corn growing sections of Florida. In every test "Sixtypak" produced a higher yield than any other variety, and showed a marked resistance to Helminthosporium Leaf Blights.

The plants are uniform, about six and one-half feet tall with heavy dark green foliage, a high percentage producing two fancy ears per stalk. The ears are $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, well filled to the tip, with an average of 14 rows of golden yellow kernels. The husk and broad flags are dark green, making a very attractive five dozen pack.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 85c; 2 lbs. \$1.60, postpaid
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$22.50

IOANA. (74 days.) A very productive, yellow-kerneled, hybrid. Vigorous plants are highly resistant to drouth. Medium tall, 6 feet, sturdy, with large, broad and numerous dark green leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rowed, well-filled with medium wide attractive light yellow kernels of fine quality and flavor, making it highly resistant to worms. Husks retain green color for a long time, making for fresh, attractive market appearance.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 2 lbs. \$1.50, postpaid
Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$4.20; 50 lbs. \$19.50



Ioana



A field of Marketer (Early Green Market)

CUCUMBER

*In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row.
Plant 2 pounds per acre.*

Culture. Rich, moist, sandy loam soil is the best for growing cucumbers. The soil should be well fertilized with a good vegetable fertilizer applied at the rate of 1200 lbs. per acre a week or ten days before planting; 600 to 1000 lbs. is generally used as a side-dresser just before the plants start to run. Fall plantings are made in late August and in September. Spring planting in Florida begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 6 inches apart in the row, and thin to 1 to 2 feet between every two plants in the row. Sometimes it is difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Therefore seed should be treated. (See page 58.)

If young plants are very badly damaged with frost or cold, it is best to plant over. When young plants are stunted they never make a normal crop and usually not much earlier than if they were planted over. A row of oats planted between every two rows of cucumbers makes a good windbreaker.

It is a very necessary to have hives of bees in or near cucumber fields to insure pollination and a good set of fruits. The bees should not be placed in the field until the cucumbers begin to blossom, in order to provide food for the bees so they will remain in the cucumber fields. Without proper pollination the cucumbers are deformed, and a large percentage of bottlenecks and nubbins are produced.

For the control of insects and diseases of cucumbers (see page 60.) To control angular leaf spot treat seed with a mercuric chloride. (See page 58.) The best control of downy mildew, sometimes called "rust," is Nabam spray or Zineb Dust. (See page 60.) The most effective and safest control for aphids and other cucumber insects is Lindane spray or Kilgram dust. (See page 60.)

For protection from rodents and birds use Kilgore's Melon Seed Treatment. (See page 70.)

The number of days after each variety represents the time from seed planting to first picking under average spring or fall conditions in Florida.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

MARKETER (Early Green Market.) (60 days.) The leading variety for yield and quality. Holds its dark green color much better than most varieties, when grown in late spring or early fall. It averages about 8 inches in length, and is especially desired by the eastern and southern markets where a medium size cucumber is preferred. The fruits are exceptionally uniform in size, shape and color, with practically no jumbos or oversize even when not harvested for several days. Stands heat of late spring better than other varieties. Exceedingly prolific, throwing an exceptionally large number of female blossoms per plant. It will average over 90 per cent fancies. Buyers pay a premium for this cucumber, when other varieties go begging at lower prices.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25



Ashley

ASHLEY. (55 days.) A downy mildew resistant cucumber developed at Clemson Truck Experiment Station, South Carolina. Vigorous vines and a heavy producer. Fruit dark green color, about 8 inches long, tapering at the stem end.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

PALMETTO. (60 days.) This variety is highly resistant to downy mildew, the most serious cucumber disease of the South. Palmetto will survive and produce a good crop, when other varieties may go down with mildew under cool, wet weather conditions.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

PALOMAR. (55 days.) A downy mildew resistant cucumber developed by crossing Palmetto and Marketer. Vines are heavy and vigorous. Extra early and a heavy yielder. Fruit about 8½" long, dark green color. Some fruits are slightly curved.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.75



Palomar

STAYS GREEN. (Pickling Type.) (40 days.) This variety should be grown only for pickles, not for slicing or as a fresh market cucumber. It is very early and exceedingly productive of short, dark green warty cucumbers most desirable for dill pickles.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60



Ohio MR 17

OHIO MR 17. (40 days.) Highly tolerant of cucumber mosaic, replacing National Association and other susceptible varieties in areas where mosaic is prevalent. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruits longer and darker colored than National Association Pickling but comes well within acceptable range for type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.90

ASGROW VIGORPAK SEED

*Seed of superior vigor • Scientifically pre-conditioned
• Packed in airtight cans*

For many years the ASGROW RESEARCH DEPARTMENT has studied the factors affecting the life of vegetable seed. It was found that, within limits, the drier the seed the longer it will keep its vitality. The higher the moisture content of the seed and of the surrounding atmosphere, the more rapidly will the seed lose its capacity to germinate and grow into healthy plants. From these studies ASGROW has perfected a way to process and package seeds so that they will keep their initial vitality for years under almost any storage conditions, short of killing temperatures.

The practical application of these investigations is in ASGROW VIGORPAK SEED. The internal moisture of the seed is brought to a safe level for that particular kind of seed, as determined by the ASGROW RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. Then, after treatment with an adequate seed protectant, the seeds are packed in moisture-proof cans and hermetically sealed. So long as it is in the unopened can, ASGROW VIGORPAK SEED is protected not only from the adverse effects of high humidity but also from damage by insects and vermin and from loss by spilling or mixing. With these hazards eliminated, seed can safely be carried over to the following season, provided the can has not been opened.

YOUR INSURANCE AGAINST

*Loss in germination and vigor • Loss from pests
• Waste from mixture*

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound in seedbed to plant an acre.

For the garden sow one packet in seedbed for 17 plants to set 50 feet of row.

Culture. For a spring crop, plant seed in November, December, and January; for fall crop, plant in June, July, and August, in muslin or burlap-covered seedbeds. Set in rows 4 to 5 feet apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet between the plants. Eggplant being a long season crop requires several fertilizer applications. Best results are obtained by applying half or more of a complete fertilizer at planting time and the remainder when the crop is one-third to one-half grown. The initial application should be made in two bands each located 2 or 3 inches below and 3 inches to the side of the plant row. Subsequent application should be drilled close to the plant row.

Top-dressing applications of nitrogen or a combination of nitrogen and potash throughout the season is necessary to hold up size and color of fruit. For the control of insects and diseases of eggplant see page 60.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the time to first marketable fruits, from setting out plants in the field or garden. It usually requires six to eight weeks to produce plants for field setting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

FORT MYERS MARKET. (83 days.) We introduced this variety, which is today one of the leading varieties grown in the South. Our breeding department has made special selections to improve the variety for uniformity in type of plant, size, shape and color of fruit. Produces immense yields of uniform, large-sized fancy fruits over a long period. The plants are of the high-bush type, with very tall, vigorous growth. The fruits are slightly elongated, cylindrical in shape, and they possess the intense deep black color so much in demand among buyers and in the market.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.80; 1 lb. \$9.50



Florida Market (Cook's Strain)

FLORIDA MARKET (Cook's Strain). (75 days.) Resistant to tip over, leaf blight and fruit rot, all diseases caused by phomopsis fungus which have become so severe in the state as to make eggplant production unprofitable in some sections. Makes vigorous growth, sturdy bush, holding the fruits well off the ground. It is extremely early and a heavy yielder, bearing over a long season. This makes it a very desirable variety for south Florida where it can be planted in early fall for production throughout the winter and spring months. The attractive fruits are cylindrical in shape and develop to a large size. They are of an attractive, dark color.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.85; 1 lb. \$9.90

SOLD OUT

Available Dec. 1st



VIGORPAK SEED. Your insurance against loss in germination and vigor • Loss from pests • Waste from mixture

ENDIVE



Full Heart

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seedbed to plant an acre, or 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in the field.

For the garden sow one packet in seedbed for 50 plants to set 40 feet of row, or plant one packet to 40 feet of row.

Culture. Plant from August to February in seedbeds or in the fields or garden the same as lettuce. Set in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row. Soil and fertilizer requirements are the same as for lettuce. (See page 22.)

The number of days indicated after each variety is the number of days from seed planting in the field or garden to edible or harvest stage. For insect control (see page 61.)

Prices quoted are postpaid.

ESCAROLLE — FULL HEART. (Fla. Deep Heart.) (70 days.) One of the best and most prolific types to grow commercially. In great demand on northern markets, and well adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. The leaves are large, broad, thick, slightly crumpled, of medium green color, with thick, nearly white midribs. Our improved stock of this variety is of the Full-Heart type, developing an upright growth, producing a very heavy, thick matted plant with large, deep, well balanced creamy white hearts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

PANCALIER (Pink Ribbed.) (75 days.) A distinctive variety of curly-leaved type. Plants spreading, 12-15 inches, producing dense growth of deeply cut, curled dark green leaves with pink midribs, blanching well when planted closely.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

RUFFEC GREEN CURLED. (Green Ribbed.) (75 days.) Sometimes called "Chicory." A hardy vigorous sort, with deep green, curled, finely cut leaves, giving a mossy appearance. The midrib is thick, broad, green, tender and fleshy. A dense mass of deeply divided leaves forms the head which blanches readily to a beautiful creamy white.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

DILL

A packet will sow 10 ft. of row; an ounce 50 ft. of row.

Plant from November thru December

LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH. (65 days.) Partially matured seed clusters and flowerheads are useful for flavoring dill pickles. A tall growing plant, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, vigorous, with very finely divided leaves. Seed clusters are borne in umbels or clusters, have a strong aromatic odor, and mildly pungent flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.50

GARLIC

Plant 1 pound to 30 feet of row.

Garlic sets come in the form of bulbs which are divided into so-called sets or cloves, which are planted the same as onion sets, from August to November, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, setting the cloves 3 to 4 inches apart in the row, being sure not to cover the tips of the cloves. Garlic is a southern crop and does well in Florida.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$1.25

KALE

Plant 1 ounce to 100 feet of row, or 1 packet to 25 feet of row.

Culture. Kale is grown for greens. Plant in Florida from August to April, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and for large plants thin from 20 to 30 inches apart in the row. The plants are extremely hardy, withstanding cold and heat.

VATES. (55 days.) A strain of the older Dwarf Blue Scotch, which it has largely superseded as a commercial crop for fresh market and processing. Plants low, spreading, hardy, very slow in bolting when grown over winter for spring harvest. Leaves tightly curled, dark bluish green. Holds color well in cold weather.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

KOHL RABI

For the garden make short row plantings at different times. Plant 1 packet to 25 feet of row.

Culture. Grow in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, thinning from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Planting every ten days will give a succession of tender, fleshy bulbs until hot weather. Start fall planting September, and successive plantings can be made until early spring.

WHITE VIENNA. (50 days from seed sowing to edible stage.) The fleshy stems or so-called bulbs, are formed above ground and are very light green, tender and delicate, and of best quality if used when about 2 to 3 inches in diameter, before fully grown.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; 1 lb. \$2.80

LEEK

Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds in seedbed to plant an acre, or plant 3 pounds per acre in the field.

For the garden sow 1 packet in seedbed for 120 plants to set 50 feet of row, or plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row.

Culture. Leek seed may be planted any time during the fall or winter directly in the field, or preferably in seedbeds, in good rich soil. When plants in seedbeds are 6 to 8 inches high, transplant to rows 18 inches apart, and 5 to 6 inches apart in the row, or thin out to this spacing in the field.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. (140 days from seed planting in field or garden to full edible stage.) The heaviest yielding and the best variety for Florida growing conditions. It makes larger and thicker, more fleshy stems averaging 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$5.00

LETTUCE

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound in seedbed to plant an acre, or plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in field. For the garden make two plantings at different times. Sow 1 packet in seedbed for 60 to 80 plants to set 50 to 75 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. First sowings are made in Florida the beginning of September and continued until March. Low, damp soil is best suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and high edible quality. Therefore, the land must be highly fertilized and moist. Broadcast the seed on good moist seedbeds that have been thoroughly prepared, or sow in rows six inches apart and use a light roller to press seed into soil. Seedbeds should be kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted. In hot weather germination may be hastened and improved by placing lettuce seed in moist cloth in the ice box for several days before sowing. In level culture, lettuce plants are usually set 15 by 15 inches in the field, or in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and 10 to 15 inches in the row, or in double rows 16 inches apart, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet from center to center of double rows, and 14 inches in the rows. Plants should be watered as set in field. For insect control see page 61.

Rusting of head lettuce and Romaine is usually due to boron deficiency. To prevent or stop this trouble, it is recommended to spray with 1 lb. borax to 50 gallons of water applied at the rate of not more than a total of 4 pounds borax per acre in two applications. Too much borax is toxic.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety represents the time required to develop marketable heads from the planting of seed.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

EIFFEL TOWER COS. (73 days.) Tall, vigorous and makes large heads with correspondingly heavy yields. It can be left in the fields for 10 days to two weeks after it is ready to harvest without danger of bolting to seed. It forms firm, solid heads with the leaves well capped over the top, and is very uniform.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.20

PARRIS ISLAND COS. (68 days.) Resistant to lettuce mosaic, and highly resistant to premature seeding. Similar to Dark Green Cos, but a shade lighter green, with the leaves of somewhat heavier texture. Of value wherever mosaic is a limiting factor. Uniform and attractive.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00



Bibb



Great Lakes 118

GREAT LAKES 118. (83 days.) This strain has been developed for uniformity of size and type, and is the very best strain for Florida. The plants are large, vigorous and have a distinctive, deep grassy-green, attractive appearance. The heads are relatively large, compact, firm and solid, with abundant wrapper leaves which cover the heads, protecting them from cold and heat injury. Great Lakes 118 will stand high temperatures, is much less subject to bottom rot, tip burn and slime rot, and does not bolt so readily as other varieties of this type. It offers a possibility of prolonging the Florida lettuce growing season in late spring, and in early fall.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; 1 lb. \$4.60

WHITE BOSTON (Ocoee Strain.) (75 days.) This strain has been selected under Florida conditions for the development of a large framed lettuce similar to Big Boston. Produces large heads and heavy yields.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

BIG BOSTON. (75 days.) The heads are of cabbage or butterhead type, large sized. The outer leaves are broad, almost smooth, but wavy at the edge, medium light green with a tinge of brown on outer leaf margins.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00

BIBB. (54 days.) A distinctive variety of high table quality, used for commercial production, and also suitable for home garden. Plants form a small rosette head; very early maturing and rather quick to bolt. Leaves thick, tender, quite smooth; deep green outside, blanched to creamy yellow within.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.45

SALAD BOWL. (45 days.) A U.S.D.A. introduction for home and market, which is distinctly different from other loose leaf varieties. Plants large, medium green, very slow bolting. Leaves long and deeply cut — not easily damaged or broken in handling.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.50

SIMPSON, BLACK-SEEDED. (46 days.) The best large, very early, nonheading or leaf variety. The leaves are broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders, light yellowish-green in color, very tender, of fine delicate texture, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

M U S T A R D

Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre.

In the garden make two plantings at different times.

1 packet to 40 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. General cultural directions similar to those for cabbage (see page 11), but is always planted direct in the field or garden. Mustard is one of the quickest growing greens. Sow seed August to March in good rich garden soil in rows 24 inches apart and thin from 8 to 10 inches in the row. Heavy fertilization with a fertilizer mixture high in nitrogen or ammonia, and moist soil are conducive for quick growth, high yield and good edible quality. Does best when grown in cool weather of late fall, winter and early spring.

The number of days after each variety indicates the time from seed to harvest.

Prices quoted are postpaid.



Fordhook Fancy

FORDHOOK FANCY. (42 days.) A vigorous, upright grower, producing large, bright green, very deeply fringed leaves, attractive in appearance. A very heavy yielder. The plants stand relatively long without bolting to seed. Of good edible quality, crisp and tender in texture, and mild in flavor. Our stock of this variety is uniformly true to type.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

TENDERGREEN (MUSTARD SPINACH.) (35 days.) Although not a true mustard, it is like a quick growing mild mustard, with a spinach flavor, and remains tender even in dry, hot weather. An all-season plant, it withstands heat and may be grown throughout the spring and summer. The smooth, oblong leaves are dark green in color, with small white midribs. Relatively slow in bolt to seed.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



Florida Broad Leaf

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF. (40 days.) Plants tall and upright, with large, thick, smooth, round to oval, medium green leaves, 8 to 10 inches long and 8 inches wide. The leaves have a large, distinct, flattened, whitish stem and midrib. It produces more leaf growth than other varieties. Plants stand a long time without bolting to seed, and do well in hot weather. Of excellent edible quality, the flavor being very mild. Fine for greens and salads.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CHINESE BROAD LEAF. (40 days.) A hardy and vigorous grower, producing large, broad, elongated or oblong leaves (9 to 10 inches long and 6 inches wide) which are slightly crumpled and of medium dark green color. The leaves have a small, rounded midrib and differ in this respect as well as in shape of leaf from the Florida Broad Leaf. Tender and of excellent quality, with mildly pungent flavor, when boiled for greens.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



Chinese Broad Leaf

OKRA

Plant 8 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 ounce to 75 feet of row.

Okra does well all over Florida where the young seed pods are used in different ways and are highly esteemed. In addition to being served alone, pods are used in soups and stews to which they give body. It is a healthful vegetable, and should be planted in every Florida garden. We have done a great deal of work on our seed stocks of this valuable Florida vegetable.

Each year, we make special selections for stock seed from only the best, earliest maturing plants. Our seed growing fields are carefully rogued so as to eliminate any slightly off-type plants. We are confident we have the best strains of okra seed obtainable anywhere.

Culture. Okra can be grown in Florida any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. For early planting when the ground is cold always treat okra with Spergon or Arasan. (See pages 68 and 69.) Plant in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too old for market and the young plants will stop bearing. Plants should bear for several months after harvesting starts. Okra does best on sandy loam soil with a fair amount of fertility. On sandy loam soils, 500 to 700 lbs. per acre of fertilizer at time of seeding, and two or three side dressings of nitrate of potash during the bearing period are desirable. Okra is very susceptible to nematodes causing root knot disease, and therefore it is best to plant on land not previously used for growing crops that are subject to attack by nematodes. For the control of root knot nematodes use "D-D." (See page 70.) For insect control see page 61.

Prices quoted are postpaid.



Perkins' Spineless

PERKINS' SPINELESS. (53 days.) Pods similar in size, shape and appearance to Perkins' Long Green, except they are practically spineless. Early, productive, semi-dwarf plant 4½ to 5 feet tall. Selected for uniformly higher yields of dark green, long slender pods desired in the markets. This **Perkins' Spineless** should not be confused with Clemson Spineless, being an entirely different and distinct variety, the pods having the long, slender shape and dark green appearance of Perkins' Long Green. Perkins' Spineless can be sold in any market for Perkins' Long Green.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CLEMSON SPINELESS. (55 days.) Plants are semi-dwarf, growing to a height of 4½ feet on fairly good soil and produce uniform, straight, large, thick, ridged pods of the Perkins' Long Green type, of good length, averaging 3 to 3½ inches when ready for market, green in color, and entirely free from spines, thus making it easy to pick without discomfort. Pods are thicker than Perkins' and fill the crates quickly. Plants are close jointed, and produce an enormous yield. Our strain of this variety is highly bred, uniform, and one of the best, the fields showing practically no variation in plant type. Very well adapted for home gardens and local markets, but does not stand long distance shipments as well as Perkins'. In greatest demand on southern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



Clemson Spineless

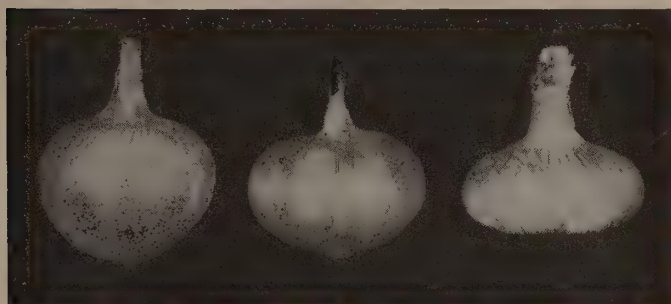
ONION

For dry bulbs sow 1½ pounds in seedbed to plant an acre, or plant 3 pounds per acre in the field. For the garden sow 1 packet in seedbed for 350 to 450 plants to set 80 feet of row or plant 1 packet to 80 feet of row.

Culture. For large mature bulbs in Florida, first plantings are made the end of August and continued until November. September and October are best months to plant. The seed is generally planted in the open field, where the onions are to grow, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out from 3 to 4 inches apart, depending on variety and size of bulbs desired. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Onion seed can also be planted in seedbeds and transplanted to the field later. This is a safe and sure method, and is becoming more popular in Florida. Transplant when plants are small. The larger the plants when transplanting, the more splits will develop. It is also important to avoid checking plants in growth when transplanting to avoid splits. Do not work soil to onions after they start bulbing. Onions do best in sandy loam or muck soil, and require at least a ton of fertilizer mixture per acre for sandy soils or 1,000 to 1,200 on muck.

The number of days after each variety indicates the time from planting the seed to large mature bulbs under average Florida conditions.

Prices quoted are postpaid.



Texas Grano

Granex Hybrid

Excel.

EXCEL (BERMUDA 986.) (100 days.) Produces more onions of high marketable quality ten to fourteen days earlier than regular Yellow Bermuda. It is practically free of bolters, doubles, splits, and color defects. Uniform in maturity, size, color and shape of bulbs, the shape being a deep or thick-flat, the color a light yellow. Crisp and mild in flavor, and keeps better in storage than other Yellow Bermudas.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

GRANEX. (120 days.) The first short-day F¹ hybrid onion adapted to the South, filling the requirements for an onion suitable for growing in Florida. Very early, extremely uniform in type, color and maturity. Practically no splits or bolting to seed. In many trials, it has out-yielded both its Grano type and Excel type parents. Yields of 600 to 900 — 50-lb. bags of U.S. No. 1 onions per acre have been reported. The bulb of Granex is short top-shaped or slightly flat, mild in flavor, yet keeps unusually well. On the basis of earliness, total yield, percentage of marketable bulbs, attractive appearance and general all-around good quality, Granex is strongly recommended.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c; 1 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.35; 1 lb. \$8.40



Texas Grano 502

TEXAS GRANO 502. (130 days.) This strain is fully ten days earlier, more uniform in shape, and slightly smaller in size than regular Grano. Bulbs have light straw-colored skin, with pure white flesh, are globe- or top-shaped, slightly tapering to the root. Mild in flavor with a sweet taste.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; 1 lb. \$4.75

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. (110 days.) Early maturing, flat in shape, of waxy white color, attractive in appearance, and of mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c; 1 lb. \$3.00

EVERGREEN (Nebuka.) (60 days to green onions.) Makes a long stem, much longer than ordinary bunching onions, pure white in color, and without a bulb. Resistant to pinkroot, thrips and smut.

Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$3.70

ONION SETS

Plant 8 to 12 bushels of sets per acre. In the garden 1 pint of sets to 40 feet of row.

A bushel weighs about 32 pounds.

Set out in rows 1½ feet apart and 1 to 2 inches apart in rows of green onions. Plant from September to February.



Sets for green onions or early maturing bulbs.
Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except pints and quarts which are postpaid. 1 bushel weighs about 32 lbs.

	Pint	Quart	Peck	Bushel
White Sets	\$.60	\$1.10	\$1.35	\$4.50
Yellow Sets	.60	1.10	1.35	4.50

Available from September to February

PARSLEY

Plant 1 packet to 150 feet of row, or 2 pounds per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 30 feet of row.

Culture. Parsley can be planted in the fall or spring, in drills 18 inches apart, and thinned to 6 inches in the row. Seed is slow to germinate and it usually takes from two to three weeks to produce a satisfactory stand.



Moss Curled

MOSS CURLED. (70 days from seed plantings to first harvest.) Plant very vigorous in growth, usually 12 inches tall and spreading 20 inches when given sufficient room, with very long, stout stems for bunching. This variety has been bred and selected for uniform, attractive leaves of very dark green color.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.95

PARSNIP

Plant ½ ounce to 150 feet of row.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 50 feet of row.

Culture. Parsnips do best in deep, rich, sandy soil. Sow seed in Florida from September to December, in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart; cover with one-half inch of soil. When plants are well up, thin to 4 inches apart in row. Parsnip seed germinates very slowly. The Parsnip is a winter vegetable with more starch and sugar than other root crops. To prepare, cook roots one hour in water, scrape off the skin. Slice or chop coarsely or mash, and season with milk, pepper and salt, or slices may be fried after seasoning. A delicious and nutritious dish.

HOLLOW CROWN. (120 days from seeding to harvest.) Roots long, 10"-12", 2½"-3" at shoulder; hollow crowned; tapering gradually. Flesh white, with small core.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70

PEAS

Plant 1 bushel (56 lbs.) per acre in single rows; 1½ bushels (84 lbs.) per acre in double rows.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.

Plant ½ pound to 100 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. Peas are very hardy and are not commonly attacked by insects. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil and with about the same cultivation as beans. Planting in double rows, six to eight inches apart, is a good plan, because this enables the plants to support each other. Single rows should be spaced two and a half to three feet apart, and double rows three to three and a half feet apart from center of double rows. Plant seed 1 to 2 inches apart in the row, and 1½ to 2 inches deep. By working the soil up against the stems of the plants they will bear longer. Use a high grade fertilizer, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per acre. To control soil diseases, and to get better stands, more vigorous growth and increased yields, seed should be treated (see pages 68 and 69.) Being a legume, the seed should also be inoculated with Nitragin. (See page 55.)

The number of days after each variety indicates the relative time from planting to first picking.

HUNDREDFOLD. (53 days.) This variety is one of the finest large early peas for Florida sandy loam soils, and in cool seasons is also adapted to Florida muck soils. It is a sure cropper and a better yielder than other early large podded varieties. The plants are vigorous in growth, eighteen to twenty inches in height, with heavy, very dark green foliage, producing a great abundance of large (4 to 4½ inches long) broad, deep green, pointed pods containing usually eight large peas of fine quality.

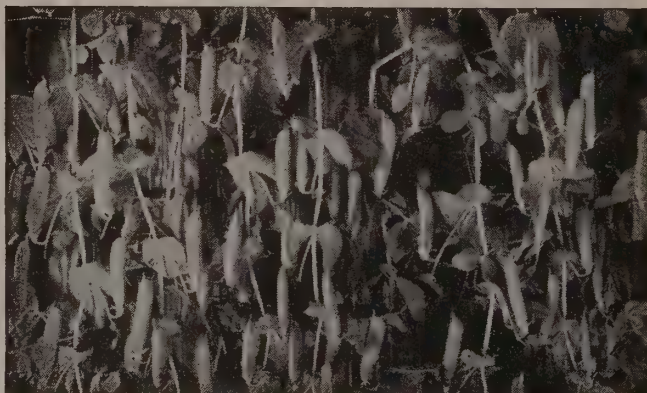
¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$13.00

LITTLE MARVEL. (52 days.) The most popular pea for Florida, because of its good quality, earliness and high yield of well filled pods. Especially adapted to Florida muck soils where it is a sure cropper with well filled pods, even in warm seasons. The vines are vigorous, stock, dark green in color, growing about 1½ feet tall, and loaded with straight, round, blunt, plump pods about 3 inches long, well filled with 7 to 8 tender peas.

¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.25, postpaid

Not prepaid, 10 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$13.00



Little Marvel

PEPPER

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound of seed in seedbed to plant an acre.

Sow 2 to 3 pounds per acre when drilled in field.

For the garden sow 1 packet in a protected seedbed for 24 plants to set 40 feet of row.

Culture. For a crop in central Florida sow the seed in June, July and August; for a long season winter crop on the east coast plant in August, September and October. For an early spring crop in Florida west coast sections sow seed in November and in north Florida in December or January.

High temperature is needed to germinate pepper seed satisfactorily, and it is difficult to get a good stand when the ground is wet and cold. Hammock land, or rather moist soil, is best suited to this crop, although any medium good sandy loam soil, properly fertilized, will grow good peppers. Make rows three feet apart and set plants 10 to 16 inches in the row. As this crop is in bearing for a long time, it is most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds per acre about every three weeks until at least a ton has been used.

For the control of insects and diseases see page 62.

The number of days in parentheses after each variety indicates the relative time from setting out plants to picking of marketable green peppers. It requires six to eight weeks to produce plants ready for setting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

WONDER GIANT. (74 days.) This variety of the thick meat Florida Giant type is popular, especially on the west coast of Florida where it has been grown the past few seasons. The vigorous growing plant is more spreading and does not grow as tall as Florida Giant. Developed and selected for uniformity in plant and fruit type and productivity. The blocky fruits borne upright on the plant are mostly four-lobed, with sweet, thick flesh, of deep glossy green color, making an attractive pack.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.70

YOLO WONDER A. (70 days.) A superior Asgrow strain, replacing the original Yolo Wonder. Yolo Wonder A is a tobacco-mosaic-resistant variety, resembling California Wonder, of general use for shipping, local market, home garden, and suitable for processing where that type is desired. Plants upright, vigorous, with a good foliage cover, but compact, permitting close planting; productive, with heavy crown set. Fruits pendent, dark green, more uniformly blocky than original with considerably higher percentage of four-lobed fruits; walls thick.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.95

YOLO WONDER L. (70 days.) An entirely new strain of Yolo Wonder, with similar mosaic resistance and equal protection from sunscald, re-selected by Asgrow for taller plant type, to give a heavy set without crowding in the crown and a higher percentage of No. 1 fruits throughout the picking season. The fruits are significantly deeper and larger than other strains of Yolo Wonder.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35; 1 lb. \$8.25



Florida Giant

FLORIDA GIANT. (75 days.) This variety, introduced by us, produces an abundant yield of large, heavy, thick walled, fleshy, dark green fruits, over a long period, but requires heavy and frequent fertilization, and a rich, moist soil. The tall plants are compact but very vigorous and upright in growth. Slightly later than World Beater, they are heavy producers, often bearing six to eight large fruits at one time. The fruits are longer than most thick-meated peppers, about 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, usually with four lobes, are smooth and well filled at the blossom end. Makes a very attractive pack and carries well to distant markets.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$7.15



California Wonder

CALIFORNIA WONDER. (75 days.) An outstanding medium-late variety. Plant is vigorous, upright, prolific. The thick meated, smooth, large, heavy fruits average about four inches in length and about the same in diameter. This is an excellent shipping type, holding up well in transit and on the market, and is in great demand by truckers. Solid thick walls and very sweet and mild. Blocky in shape. Color an attractive, glossy dark green. Requires frequent fertilizing and continuous moisture to hold the size of the fruit up over a long harvesting period.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.80; 1 lb. \$6.60

PEPPER (Continued)



Early Calwonder

EARLY CALWONDER. (65 days.) An early maturing strain of California Wonder, maturing 7 to 10 days ahead of other strains, and producing fruits over a long season. The plant is not as tall and erect in growth as regular California Wonder, but is very vigorous and prolific. The fruits usually are four-lobed and attractive in appearance, being smooth, dark green, uniform and thick meated. This early strain is rapidly growing in popularity.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 80c; ¼ lb. \$2.40; 1 lb. \$8.25

THICK WALL WORLD BEATER. (70 days.) This strain of World Beater Pepper was developed in our breeding station at Bradenton, Florida, for a more uniform, thicker walled, heavy yielding strain. In numerous trial plantings in different sections of Florida we have found this to be a heavy yielder of uniform, true to type, smoother, thicker walled fruits, which are larger in size and carry better to distant markets than regular World Beater which usually are very thin-walled. In some sections it has brought a premium on the market. The plants are erect in growth and hold the large heavy fruits well off the ground.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$7.15



Thick Wall World Beater

ITALIAN "EL." (65 days.) This green-fruited strain of Neapolitan is in increasing demand on northern Italian markets where it is often preferred to the regular yellow-fruited Neapolitan because of its peculiar sharp taste. Fruits are slightly larger and thicker fleshed than the regular yellow Neapolitan. The vigorous growing plants produce a heavy yield of light green fruits over a long season.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; 1 lb. \$9.90

NEAPOLITAN. (50 days.) This is an early, medium large, prolific variety, growing in popularity on some northern markets where it is in demand among Italian people. This plant is wonderfully productive, carrying as many as forty fruits on a single plant. The fruits are upright in growth, averaging 4 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, three-lobed, yellowish green, becoming bright red when ripe. The flesh is mild and sweet.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$8.80



Cuban

CUBAN. (62 days.) A distinctly longer fruited variety of Neapolitan type, particularly desirable for those areas where peppers are widely used for frying. Plants medium large, somewhat spreading, very productive. Fruits pendent, greenish yellow, tapering; two and three-lobed, medium thick walls averaging 6 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter at stem end.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$2.85; 1 lb. \$9.90

ANAHEIM. (80 days.) A popular, rather long mildly pungent variety, not as hot as Long Thick Cayenne. The fruits are meaty, 6 to 7 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter at stem end, green ripening to a bright red. Often dried for winter use.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 35c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.35

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX. (60 days.) A very early, hot sort, valuable for canners. Plants are rather dwarf in growth, and exceedingly prolific. Fruits pendent, medium slender, long, tapering, smooth and very hot or pungent. Color waxy yellow, changing to bright crimson at maturity.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$8.80

LONG THICK CAYENNE (Hot.) (70 days.) The favorite hot variety produces large and productive plants. Fruit 5 to 6 inches long, 1 inch thick, slender, tapering, pendent, very hot or pungent, deep green in color, ripening to a brilliant red.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.95

POTATOES

Plant 600 to 900 pounds (10 to 15 bu.) per acre in 3-ft. rows.

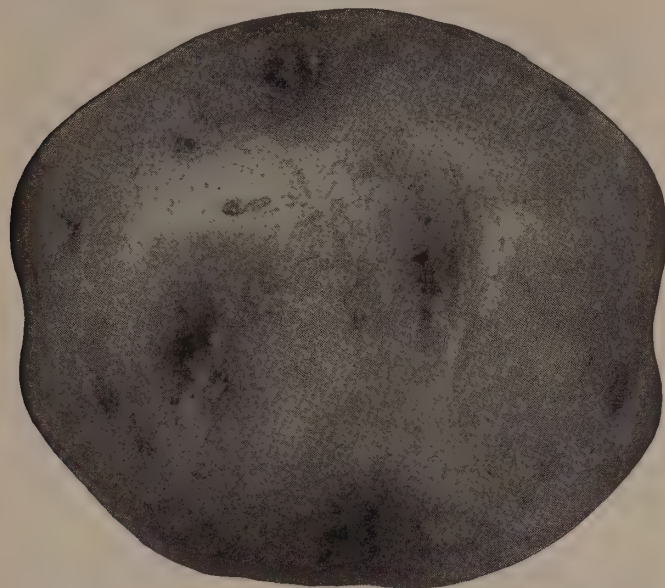
In the garden plant 12 pounds to 200 feet of row.

Culture. Plant in rows 36 to 42 inches apart, dropping a seed piece every nine to ten inches in the row. The seed piece should be at least one to one and one-half ounces in size. It is best to cut seed within one day of planting. Fertilizer should be put in seven or eight days before planting. Use from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre, depending on type of soil. A 6-8-8 fertilizer mixture is a good standard for potatoes. On rich Everglades muck from 200 to 500 pounds per acre of 0-10-12 or 0-8-16 mixture applied in one application at planting time is a common practice. To control blight and increase the yield, spray with Nabam using 2 quarts Nabam, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. zinc sulphate, to 100 gallons water. For control of insects and diseases see page 62.

RED PONTIAC (Dakota Chief) (State Certified.) (80 days.) Packed in 100-lb. bags. This variety is the result of a cross, Red Bliss and Katahdin, made by the Michigan Experiment Station. In tests at the Sub-tropical Experiment Station in Homestead and elsewhere in Florida, it has greatly outyielded Red Bliss. The tubers of Red Pontiac are slightly longer, and have shallower eyes, but the color is a bright red like Red Bliss. Pontiac tubers are tougher, stand shipment better and are better keepers than Bliss.

Available November to February

Write Plant City or your nearest Kilgore store for price on seed potatoes stating quantity wanted.



Red Pontiac

PUMPKIN

Plant 2 pounds seed per acre.

In the garden plant $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 50 feet.

Culture. Plant 4 to 5 seeds in hills 8 to 10 feet apart one way and 5 feet apart the other way, when the weather gets warm. Can be planted in corn. Thin to two or three plants after well started. Give shallow and frequent cultivation until vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins when fully ripe.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS. (100 days.) Commonly known as a pumpkin, but is really the very large fruited Mammoth Chili squash, known as the giant among squashes. Fruits are globular, slightly ribbed, light yellow color mottled with orange. Flesh is solid, light yellow-orange, coarse, of fair quality. Grown mainly for stock feed. Fruits measure 20 to 22 inches across and weigh 60 to 80 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00



Small Sugar

SMALL SUGAR. (110 days.) The best variety for general use, and particularly desirable for pies. Fruits are round, flattened at ends. Skin is hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, or deep orange color. Flesh is thick, sweet and dry, of bright orange color, and very high quality. Makes delicious pumpkin pies. Fruits measure eight to ten inches and weight six to eight pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.85

CONNECTICUT FIELD (Cornfield.) (118 days.) Prolific and vigorous, usually planted in cornfields. Extensively grown for making pies, for canning and for stock feed. Fruits are large round to slightly flattened, with a hard, smooth surface, slightly ribbed, deep yellow or orange color. Fruits measure 12 to 14 inches and weigh 15 to 20 pounds.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.85

ASGROW VIGORPAK SEED

Seed of superior vigor • Scientifically pre-conditioned • Packed in airtight cans

For many years the ASGROW RESEARCH DEPARTMENT has studied the factors affecting the life of vegetable seed. It was found that, within limits, the drier the seed the longer it will keep its vitality. The higher the moisture content of the seed and of the surrounding atmosphere, the more rapidly will the seed lose its capacity to germinate and grow into healthy plants. From these studies ASGROW has perfected a way to process and package seeds so that they will keep their initial vitality for years under almost any storage conditions, short of killing temperatures.

The practical application of these investigations is in ASGROW VIGORPAK SEED. The internal moisture of the seed is brought to a safe level for that particular kind of seed, as determined by the ASGROW RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. Then, after treatment with an adequate seed protectant, the seeds are packed in moisture-proof cans and adverse effects of high humidity but also from damage by insects and vermin and from loss by spilling or mixing. With these hazards eliminated, seed can safely be carried over to the following season, provided the can has not been opened.

YOUR INSURANCE AGAINST

Loss in germination and vigor • Loss from pests • Waste from mixture

RADISH

Plant 6 to 8 pounds of seed per acre.
In the garden make four plantings at different times.
1 packet to 25 feet of row at each planting.

Culture. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and thin to 1 to 2 inches in the row. Successive plantings should be made every few weeks for a continuous supply. Our radish seed stocks are produced each year from carefully selected transplanted roots. For insect and disease control see page 62.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

BUCCANEER. (21 days.) Developed for uniformity and attractive market appearance. The root is globe-shaped, with a lustrous scarlet exterior, and with short top growth.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

CAVALIER. (23 days.) An attractive, short-topped Scarlet Globe type, with olive-shaped roots. Used both for bunching and for pre-packaging. Tops very short; roots bright scarlet, very firm.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

GLOBEMASTER (Early Scarlet Globe, Special Forcing.) (23 days.) A scarlet globe type for late summer and fall harvest. Tops medium short. Roots globe-shaped, of crisp texture, attractive, with lustrous scarlet exterior.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

WHITE ICICLE. (23 days.) The straight roots are from 5 to 6 inches long, cylindrical, and very smooth and waxy white throughout.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



Cavalier

SPINACH

Virginia Savoy — Plant 12 to 15 pounds per acre in rows, or 20 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast.
In the garden make two plantings at different times.
Plant one packet to 50 feet of row at each planting.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

Culture. Successful for fall and winter planting. Does not grow well in hot weather. Requires a moist rich soil. Plant seed in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, and thin to 6 inches apart in the row.



Early Hybrid 7

EARLY HYBRID 7. (37 days.) The first hybrid spinach to be introduced, the result of a breeding program conducted by the U.S.D.A. with a view to incorporating disease resistance with the increased yield expected from F₁ hybrids.

Fast growing and heavy yielding, intended primarily for fall and winter harvest in the South and West. Bolts rapidly, and therefore not well suited for late spring and summer use. Plants large, vigorous, somewhat spreading, resistant to blue mold (downy mildew) and to blight (cucumber mosaic.) Leaves large, somewhat savoyed, medium dark green.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.65

EARLY HYBRID 424. (37 days.) This hybrid spinach variety is intended primarily for the South. It is a flat leaved variety, producing a heavy yield of large, medium green leaves in a short period. Suitable for freezing or fresh market where flat leaved types are used.

CROP FAILURE

DIXIE MARKET. (37 days.) New. A savoy-leaved shipping variety, resistant to both downy mildew (blue mold) and cucumber mosaic (blight) for winter production in the South. Plants upright, compact. Leaves dark green, rounded, thick, and well savoyed; more productive than standard Bloomsdale types.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

SAGE

Culture. Plant in fall or spring. Sage does well on sandy soil. Plant seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. Thin to six inches in the row. The plant is a hardy perennial, and of easy culture in Florida.

Leaves should be cut as plant blooms, and should be dried quickly in the shade. Grows 18 inches tall.

Pkt. 10c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00

SQUASH

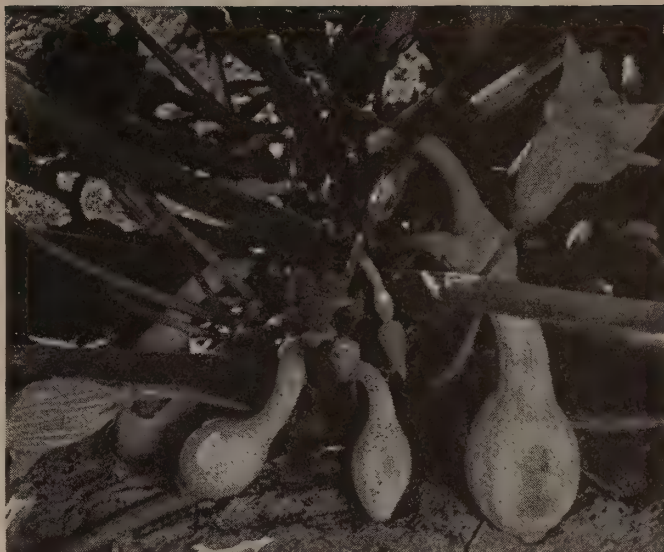
Culture. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and usually proves very profitable. The earliest varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from seed. Squash can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 800 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties, drill seed in rows at least 3 to 4 feet apart in the row, thinning to 1 foot when 3 inches high. Bush squash in Florida is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant for spring, during January, February and March; for fall, from August until October. Mosaic has become a most serious disease of squash in many sections of Florida. See Sanitation on page 56. Insect and Disease control on page 60.

The number of days after each variety represents the average time required from seed planting to edible or marketable fruits.

For protection from rats and birds use Kilgore's Melon Seed Treatment. (See page 70.)

All prices quoted are postpaid.



Early Yellow Summer Crookneck

EARLY YELLOW SUMMER CROOKNECK. (45 days.) A very early and prolific, light lemon-yellow color strain with an open type of plant growth. Fruits are small with curved neck, and uniform. Its rich, bright, lemon-yellow color gives it a very good market appearance, and it is in demand on all southern markets. No better strain of this most popular variety can be secured anywhere for Florida planting.

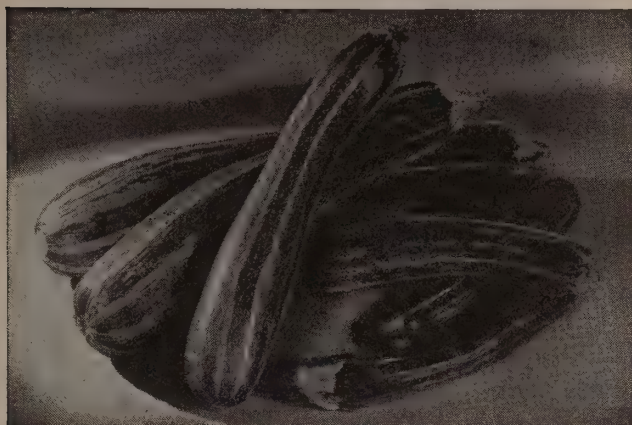
Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60

BLACK ZUCCHINI. (45 days.) The plant of this improved selection, instead of developing a large, vigorous bush like the regular Black Zucchini, forms a short, single semi-runner, and produces a heavy yield of fruit over a long period. The plant is an open type of growth, with deeply cleft leaves, allowing the air and sunlight to circulate and prevent fruit rot. The fruits are dark green in color, six to eight inches long at market stage.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.95

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK. (42 days.) This variety is ten days earlier and more productive than other strains of Straightneck Squash. The plants are vigorous, and the fruits are of brighter lemon-yellow color. Because of its uniformity, earliness, high yield and attractive appearance this variety has grown greatly in popularity, especially in northern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.60



Long Cocozelle

BUSH VARIETIES

*Plant 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre.
In the garden one packet to 50 feet.*

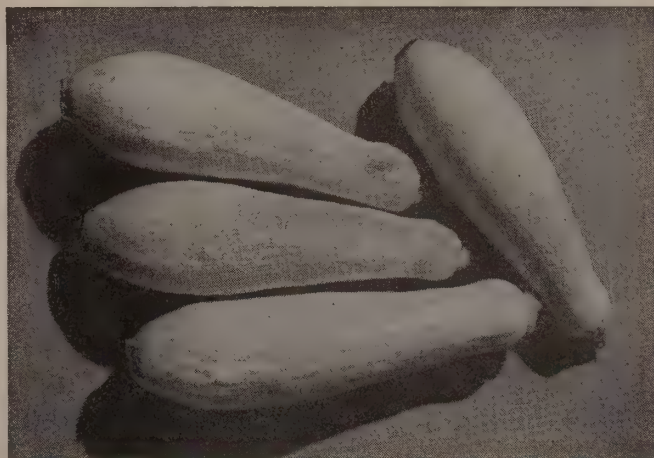
LONG COCOZELLE. (45 days.) This is a true Italian Vegetable Marrow. When ready for market, the fruit is 10 to 12 inches long, slender, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, cylindrical in shape, straight, smooth, dark green with lighter green stripes.

Our stock of this variety produces a bushy, open type of plant, with deeply cleft leaves, and a heavy yield of uniformly true-to-type fruits. Our Cocozelle is the earliest, most prolific, and uniformly true-to-type strain you can secure anywhere.

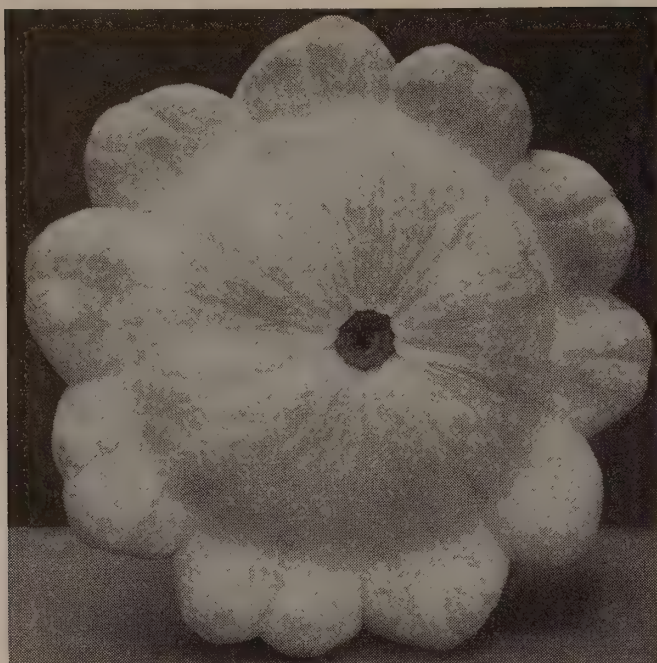
Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$1.90

COZELLA (Hybrid.) (41 days.) This new F₁ hybrid cocozelle type bush summer squash was introduced to meet the demands of southern growers for an earlier maturing, higher yielding summer squash. The vigorous vines are very prolific, and the fruits have excellent color and length.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$7.80



Early Prolific Straightneck



White Bush Scallop

WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (EARLY WHITE.) (48 days.) This is a popular type of squash for shipment to northern markets. The smooth fruits are of pale green color when very young, becoming white as they mature, are round and deep, with ridged or scalloped edges, measuring up to five or six inches across by three inches thick when ready to market.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.70

BLACK BEAUTY. (40 days.) An attractive dark green Zucchini type, newly introduced from the University of Connecticut, maturing somewhat earlier than older varieties. Plants relatively compact, productive. Fruits blocky shaped, not prominently ridged, glossy dark green at prime picking stage, becoming black at full maturity.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.65

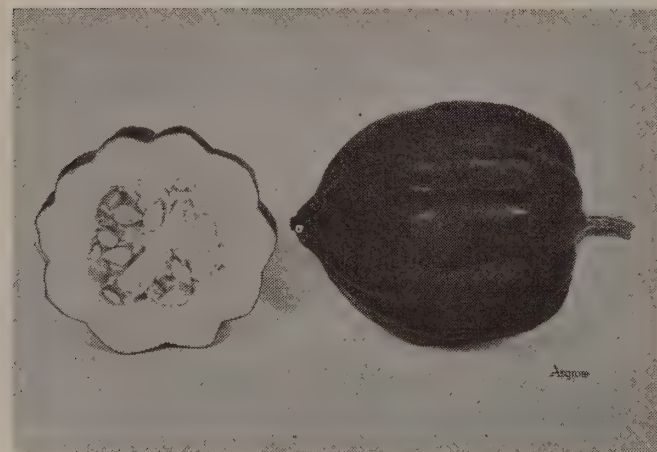


Table Queen

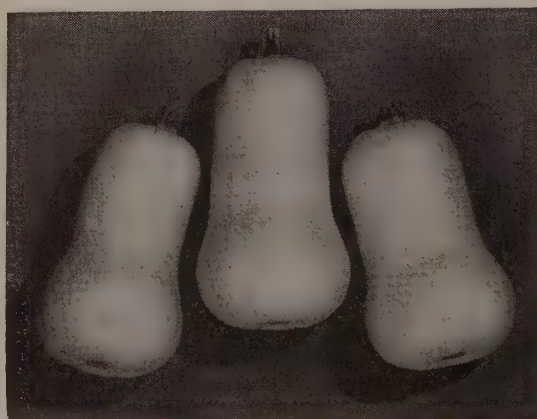
RUNNING VARIETIES

Plant two pounds per acre of running varieties.

In the garden one packet to 50 feet.

Culture. Cultural requirements are similar to bush squash (see page 32), but running varieties require much more room, planting in rows 6 to 8 feet apart and hills 3 to 4 feet apart. Plant 3 to 5 seeds in each hill and thin to two plants when three inches high. Generally grown as a spring crop in Florida.

In these types of squash the vines run 10 to 24 feet. The fruits are left on the vines until fully grown with a hard rind, and are then harvested by cutting the stem. Running squash may be stored in a cool, dry place until desired for use, but must be handled carefully to avoid bruising. Unlike bush squash, fruits of the running varieties may be stored and used boiled, baked or for making squash pies.



Butternut 23

BUTTERNUT 23. (80 days.) Vines produce pear-shaped yellowish brown or deep buff-colored fruits. Fruits weigh 2½ to 4 lbs., 8 to 10 inches long, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter at blossom end. The outer shell is smooth and hard, making this squash a wonderful shipper and keeper. The dry flesh is yellow, fine-textured, sweet and of excellent flavor. Also excellent for making pies.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; 1 lb. \$2.50

ROYAL ACORN. (65 days.) To meet an increasing demand in Florida for a larger fruited strain of the Table Queen or Acorn Squash, we are offering this large-fruited strain. It is slightly later than regular Table Queen, not quite so prolific or as uniform in shape and color but the fruits are consistently larger. In other respects this strain is similar to the regular Table Queen.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

TABLE QUEEN. (60 days.) Extremely early for a running squash. Makes an enormous yield over a long season. Fruits dark green, weighing about 2 lbs., with sides deeply ribbed, and with a point at the blossom end. Yellow-colored flesh is very fine-grained and sweet when baked like Hubbard squash. It is a very good keeper and desirable for home and market use, also for shipping.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.75

TOMATO

Sow ½ pound in seedbed to plant an acre, or 1 pound per acre in field.

For the garden sow one packet in a seedbed for 50 plants to set 150 feet of row.

If plants are staked, sow one packet in seedbed for 50 plants to set 75 feet of row.

Culture. Tomatoes are grown on all kinds of soil, from a light sand to a muck. The land should be put in good condition. Lay off rows 3½ to 5 feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1200 pounds per acre of high grade fertilizer such as 4-7-5, and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for seven to ten days and then plant seed or set the plants. Seed may be planted direct in the field or in a seedbed. Plants started in a seedbed should be 6 to 8 inches high when ready to transplant to the field in 4 to 7 foot rows and 2½ to 3 feet apart in a row, or if staked 16 to 20 inches in the row, rows 4 feet apart.

On the east coast of Florida, first plantings are made during August and continue until January. North and central Florida begin planting for a spring crop the middle of February. For a fall crop in Central Florida, plantings are made in July and August.

For control of insects and diseases of Tomatoes see page 64. Spraying or dusting tomato plants with Nabam plus Manganese Sulphate or Maneb before the disease appears will help prevent the destructive late blight disease.

The number of days indicated after each variety represents the time required from setting of plants in the field to produce marketable fruits. It usually takes four or five weeks to produce plants for field setting.

All prices quoted are postpaid.



Homestead 24 (Wilt Resistant)

HOMESTEAD 24 (Wilt Resistant.) (70 days.) A selected strain of Homestead tomato. Our aim in developing this strain has been elimination of off types, leading to uniformity of plants and fruits and a better crop. The plants of Homestead 24 are semi-determinate, open, early in maturing and resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Fruits free from puffiness and cracking, meaty and firm, excellent for green wrap. Homestead 24 is a heavy yielder and will make good crops even on wilt-infested soils. It has done well in Homestead area, both on heavy marl soil and on the rockland, and seems well adapted to all Florida soils.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$8.80

RUTGERS. (82 days.) Our improved strain is uniform in plant growth and produces uniform smooth, thick wall, deep globe-shaped fruits which ripen to a bright red. The plant is vigorous and a heavy producer. Recommended for a spring crop in Florida and is well suited for light sandy soils, also for shallow, dry pine land on the lower east coast of Florida. Not suitable for deep, wet glade lands where it makes too much growth.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; 1 lb. \$4.95



Jefferson (Wilt Resistant)

JEFFERSON (Wilt Resistant.) (76 days.) The plant is very vigorous and makes densely-leaved tall vines. It is more open and less subject to bunching than Rutgers. Produces well in the fall but is best suited as a spring tomato on wilt infested soils. The fruits are globe-shaped ripening to a uniform, attractive dark red color, with a good flavor, thick walled with a small core, and relatively free from cracking and catfacing. This variety holds up under adverse conditions better than many other varieties. A good shipper as a green wrap tomato. Jefferson also has become a favorite for pink harvest, has good carrying qualities and will stand rougher handling when shipped as a vine ripe than most other varieties.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$7.20



Rutgers Tomato

TOMATO (Continued)

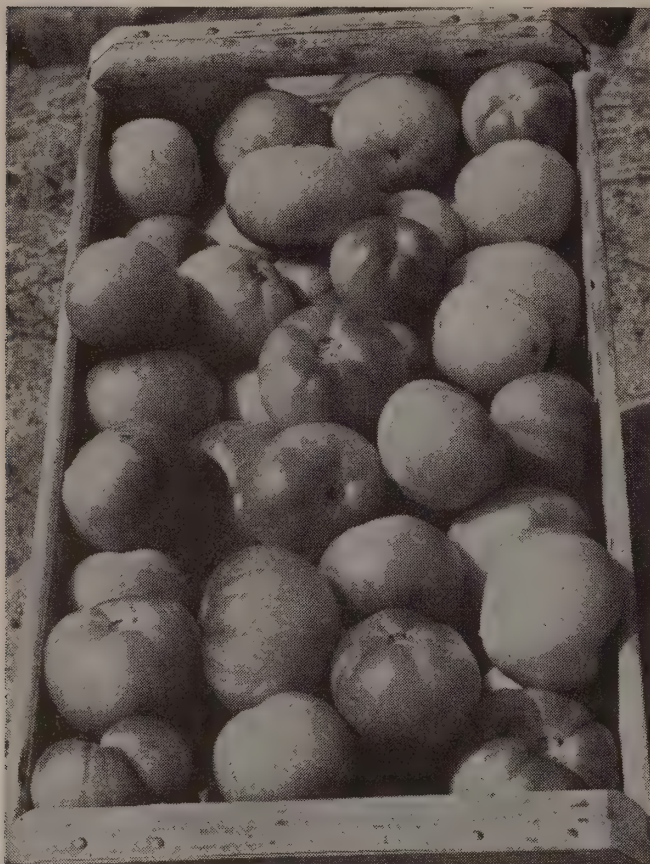
WILT RESISTANT GROTHEN'S GLOBE. (70 days.)

This variety was developed from a cross of Pan American and regular Grothen's Globe. Wilt Resistant Globe possesses all the good qualities of the regular Grothen's Globe, and in addition it is very resistant to fusarium wilt, although slightly earlier and more vigorous than regular Grothen. In numerous comparative trials between Wilt Resistant and regular Grothen's Globe, even where wilt was not a factor, the Wilt Resistant strain yielded just as high as the regular strain. This fusarium wilt resistant strain is especially recommended for old, wilt infested soils, where the regular Grothen's Globe and other varieties cannot be grown successfully. Is not resistant to all wilts, but is highly resistant to the most serious wilt disease of tomatoes caused by the fusarium soil fungus.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; 1 lb. \$7.70

INDIAN RIVER (70 days.) This new variety was developed by the Indian River Field Laboratory at Fort Pierce and the Gulf Coast Experiment Station at Bradenton. It is resistant to Fusarium Wilt, Gray Leaf Spot, and Gray Wall. The plants are indeterminate, with enough foliage to protect the fruits from sunburn, yet open enough to permit thorough spray coverage. They are well adapted for grand culture as well as stake or trellis. The globe-shaped fruits have small blossom-end scars, and are of excellent quality for both "green-wrap" and "pink" shipment. They have good firmness, with thick outer walls and heavy, fleshy inner walls. This variety is adaptable to either fall, winter, or spring production and resists bunching.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$8.80



Indian River



Manalucie

MANALUCIE. (82 days.) This vigorous growing, disease resistant variety was developed by the Gulf Coast Experiment Station at Bradenton, Fla. It possesses multiple resistance, being very resistant to two serious Florida tomato diseases, namely, fusarium wilt, and gray leaf spot. It is also mildly resistant to black spot stem canker caused by the Phoma fungus. Makes a very strong, vigorous growing plant with large leaves and large, strong stems. Fruits are late, but are large size throughout the harvest period. Smooth and relatively resistant to cracking. Firm and fleshy, and good edible quality. Very slow ripening and must be allowed to fully mature before harvesting. Recommended primarily for pink and vine ripened harvest.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$2.45; 1 lb. \$8.80

KOKOMO. (80 days.) As a result of numerous trials in different sections of Florida during the past few years we are fully convinced that this new, fusarium wilt resistant variety of the Rutgers type is exceedingly well adapted to Florida growing conditions. It will do well wherever Rutgers does well. It is of the general Rutgers type, not as vigorous or bunchy in growth as Rutgers. Vines open up more, making it easier to spray or dust and to harvest. Kokomo sets a heavy crop of good size, smooth, deep globe-shaped, meaty, thick-walled fruit, is a good shipper. It makes a very high percentage of smooth, fancy fruits and it is claimed to set well in hot weather. Is particularly valuable where fusarium wilt is a serious crop hazard, under which conditions Rutgers cannot be successfully grown.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$7.40

MARGLOBE. (77 days.) This is an excellent strain of the old standard type Marglobe. It produces a vigorous plant resistant to nailhead rust. Fruit deep globe-shaped, smooth and thick walls, free of navel and blossom-end scars. Ripens to a beautiful deep scarlet-red color. Well adapted to and recommended for north Florida.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.20; 1 lb. \$7.40

OXHEART. (90 days.) A smooth, thick, tender and almost seedless pink-fruited tomato of delicious flavor. An ideal variety for the home garden and for the local market.

Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.10; ¼ lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$13.20

TURNIP

Plant 2 to 3 pounds of seed per acre.

In the garden make three plantings at different times.

1 packet of turnip seed to 50 feet of row.

Culture. Plant in rows 15 to 20 inches apart. Thin early to one inch, because any over crowding will result in misshapen, slow growing, poor quality roots. Final thinning should be 4 to 6 inches apart. Thinnings may be used for turnip greens. For best quality, turnips should be grown rapidly in rich, moist soil. When turnips are grown for commercial canning and freezing, where only the tops are used and harvested with machinery, plant in double rows 4½ to 5 feet apart, 14 inches apart in the double row. 6 to 8 lbs. of seed is required, no thinning. Turnips can be planted every month in the year.

Prices quoted are postpaid.

WHITE EGG. (45 days.) An early, oval or egg-shaped variety with clear white roots of medium size. The flesh is white, firm, fine grained and sweet.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 40c; 1 lb. \$1.25

SHOGGIN. (30 days.) An aphid-resistant foliage turnip which resists the hot, dry weather. It produces an immense yield of upright growing foliage, excellent for freezing and canning. The roots are white, semi-globe shaped, but more largely planted for the tops which are large, thick, succulent, tender, and of finest mild flavor.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

SEVEN TOP (Southern Prize.) (45 days.) A very hardy variety, grown principally in the South for greens or forage. Roots woody and inedible. Leaves abundant, somewhat spreading, tender and of good flavor when plants are young, at which stage they are harvested commercially for processing and fresh market. In home gardens roots are often left to produce a second crop of young, tender leaves.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. (50 days.) Ours is a very uniform and well colored strain of this popular variety. Roots globe-shaped, flesh and skin are white, with purple or red at the stem end above ground. Fine grained and sweet, of superior quality. Grown extensively in Florida for shipment to northern markets.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00



Purple Top White Globe

RUTABAGA

Plant 1 pound per acre.

In the garden plant one packet to 100 feet of row.

Culture. Rutabaga is best grown as a late fall and winter crop. Planted in rows 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to about 5 to 6 inches in the row.

AMERICAN IMPROVED. (90 days.) The smooth roots attain a much larger size than turnips, slightly oblong, pale yellow with purple top, and with a very small neck. Flesh is yellow, solid, tender.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.00

HIGH VITALITY SEED MUST BE PLANTED TO SECURE A GOOD CROP

The Kilgore Seed Company, has in its central warehouse in Plant City, Florida, the most up-to-date dehumidifying machinery in order to maintain high vitality in all Asgrow seed. Surplus seed supplies in our stores are also kept in specially constructed dry rooms where the humidity is maintained at a uniformly low degree.

Many of our vegetable seeds, such as cabbage, celery, eggplant, onions, pepper, tomato, and watermelon, are now Vigorpacked by Asgrow Seed Company. Asgrow "Vigorpak" seed must first have a high germination and vitality standard. The seed is scientifically preconditioned, treated and sealed in air-tight cans. The cans should be opened only as needed for planting. In unopened cans the seed will retain its vigor and germination even under Florida conditions of high humidity and temperature.

In addition to keeping our seeds in artificially dried storerooms, we have a seed testing laboratory where samples of all our seed stocks are tested at regular intervals to further insure our customers against planting low vitality seed. In our seed testing laboratory, tests are made every six weeks of all stocks in our warehouse, mail order department and fourteen Florida stores. We know at all times the correct germination of all seed we have on hand. If any seed stocks are found to be dropping in germination they are immediately removed from our warehouse and stores and are destroyed.

We are taking all these precautions and giving our customers this extra service without any additional cost, in order to provide in Asgrow Seeds the best that money can buy. Play safe and get your seed from The Kilgore Seed Company, Florida's leading seedsmen.

WATERMELON

Plant 1 pound of seed per acre.

In the garden plant 1 packet to 75 feet of row for a family of 3 to 4 people.

Culture. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have good drainage, but rolling, sandy pine land is preferred. In general, new land is best for this crop in order to avoid diseases. The field should be checked off, planting in hills 8 feet apart each way or 7 by 9 feet. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep, and plants thinned to 2 or 3 plants per hill when they are still small and when all danger of frost is past, later thinning to 1 plant per hill. The most successful growers apply 600 to 800 lbs. of fertilizer mixture about a week before planting the seed. A second application of 400 to 600 lbs. of fertilizer or top dressing may be made if necessary when the vines begin to run. The first planting of watermelons for an early crop in south Florida starts early in December. In central Florida planting begins January 1st and extends to about February 15th. Plantings in north Florida are made 2 to 3 weeks later. For earlier melons use **Hotkaps**. (See page 75.)

For pollination of watermelons, see third paragraph under cucumber culture — page 18.

All our melon seed is now treated to control seed-borne diseases and to give better stands especially if planted early in cold ground. For disease and insect control (see page 64.)

The number of days after each variety indicates the time from seed planting to ripe fruit.

For protection from rats and birds use Kilgore's Melon Seed Treatment. (See page 70.)

All prices quoted are postpaid.

GARRISONIAN. (90 days.) Resembles Garrison in size, shape, color and quality of flesh; but the very important difference is its resistance to anthracnose. Growers who specialize in extra large and attractive melons should try this. Fruits: long, distinctly striped with light and dark green; weight about 40 pounds. Flesh bright red and sweet. Rind harder than Garrison making it a much better shipper. Developed by Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory from the same parents that produced Charleston Gray.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c

VERIFIED*

1 lb. \$2.00

HOPE DIAMOND. (92 days.) Developed at the Arkansas A. E. S. as a fusarium and anthracnose-resistant variety of Black Diamond, or Florida Giant type. The fruits average slightly smaller, with brighter red flesh and sweeter flavor, free from white heart and hollow heart.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c

VERIFIED*

1 lb. \$2.60



Congo

CONGO. (90 days.) This outstanding variety is resistant to both fusarium wilt and anthracnose diseases. The vines remain green longer than other varieties to protect the melons from sun burning. Congo has an exceedingly hard, tough rind which resists breakage and bruising in transit. In addition to these good qualities it possesses many other desirable features. It is a heavy yielder of large size melons, under good growing conditions ranging from 32 to 40 pounds. Similar in size and shape to Garrison but having a darker green rind with darker stripes. It is free of the tendency to produce gourd necks. Flesh of attractive bright red color, of excellent quality and flavor, ripening well out to the rind, with small white seeds having light tan smears, and very attractive interior appearance. This variety does not need as heavy fertilization as other varieties, and little, if any, side dressing with nitrogen fertilizer should be used because heavy nitrogen may cause hollow heart or separation of the flesh. Melons of this variety should be harvested just before full maturity to avoid hollow hearts.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c

VERIFIED*

1 lb. \$1.95



Garrisonian

FLORIDA GIANT (BLACK DIAMOND or CANNON BALL). (92 days.) The vines are of vigorous growth and produce large, nearly round, solid dark green-skinned melons, with thick rind and firm, rather coarse grained and fibrous, sweet, deep red, attractive flesh with small black seeds. Very hardy, and withstands poor growing conditions better than most other varieties. Because of the dark green rind, it is in great demand, always having a fresh appearance. Has grown in favor among commercial melon growers in Florida. Also a desirable home garden variety.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

VERIFIED*

Lb. \$1.85

BLACKSTONE. (90 days.) A new anthracnose resistant variety of Black Diamond type for shipping developed at the U.S. Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, S. C. Earlier maturing than Black Diamond, with better flesh quality and higher sugar content; intended for commercial production and home garden use throughout the South. Not resistant to fusarium wilt. Fruits large, 30 to 35 lbs., with dark green rind and yellowish ground spot. Flesh bright red, crisp, and sweet. Seeds large, stippled black.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c ¼ lb. 60c

VERIFIED*

Lb. \$1.95



Blackstone

SUGAR BABY — A small icebox type watermelon weighing from 6 to 10 lbs. Early and prolific, perfectly round, with a thin hard tough rind, which is desirable for shipping. The melons are distinctly striped when immature, but become almost black when ripe. Inside appearance and flavor good. This melon is considered superior to other types of the icebox melons presently grown.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 65c

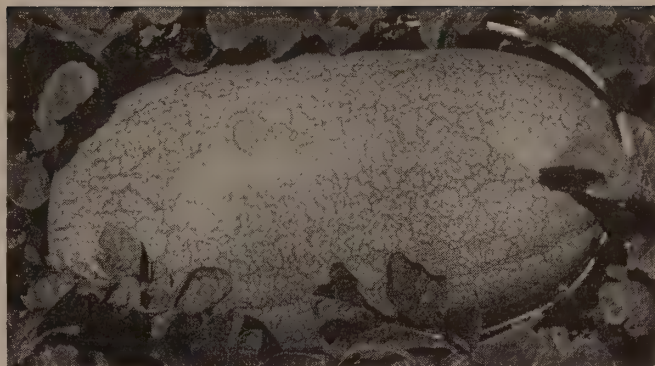
VERIFIED*

Lb. \$2.20

***VERIFIED WATERMELON SEED**

Asgrow Seed Company verifies that these seeds were: (1) grown in California, in an area free from anthracnose; (2) grown from seed stock tested and approved by the Asgrow Breeding and Research Department; and (3) are the product of a crop that was inspected by trained Asgrow fieldmen and found to meet the standards for freedom from disease and for trueness to variety type established by the Asgrow Quality Control Department.

ASGROW SEED COMPANY
New Haven, Connecticut



CHARLESTON GRAY. (92 days.) Developed by the U.S.D.A., Southeastern Breeding Station at Charleston, S. C. It is highly resistant to both fusarium wilt and anthracnose. It makes a long, gray melon very slow to "sunburn," with a tough but not particularly thick rind, very striking in appearance when cut with red meat and black seed. It is of delicious flavor and quality. A good yielder and very uniform in size, averaging under good growing conditions about 28 to 35 lbs. Will stay in the field in good condition for several days after it is ripe. This, along with its high resistance to the two most serious diseases of watermelons, makes it especially valuable for home garden use and to hold for a strong market. This new variety offers much promise as a high quality, disease-resistant, good shipping type melon for Florida.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

VERIFIED*

Lb. \$2.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET. (65 days.) This small icebox type melon, weighing 3 to 5 lbs. is attracting attention in Florida for home use, roadside stands,

and local markets. It is the earliest of all watermelons making ripe fruits in from sixty to seventy days from seed. The vines lack vigor, but are prolific, setting many small melons, round to slightly elongated in shape with a light gray mottled rind, which is very thin and tender. Flesh is a beautiful deep red with small black seeds.



New Hampshire Midget

Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 60c

VERIFIED*

Lb. \$2.00

FLOWER SEED

All Flower Seeds are subject to the Florida State Sales Tax. Rate of sales tax—
10c to 35c — 1c tax; 36c to 65c — 2c tax; 66c to \$1.00 — 3c tax.

All flower seeds priced at 15c per packet.

All prices quoted are postpaid.

Write or prices on larger quantities.

What to plant, when and how is listed on Calendar, Pages 5 and 6.

If interested in any straight colors, not listed, of any of the following kinds of flowers, write The Kilgore Company, Plant City, Florida, stating your desires and ask us to quote you prices.



Wilt Resistant Crego Aster (Mixed)

AGERATUM — See Floss Flower — Page 40

ALYSSUM

Alyssum makes an attractive winter border or edging plant, covered with tiny blooms which form a compact showy carpet lasting for months through the winter season if kept cut back. Set plants in garden or thin to 6 inches apart in 1 foot rows.

Little Gem (White) — Small white flowers completely cover the dwarf, compact plants. Wonderful for edging, of easy culture and extremely hardy.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 55c; 1/2 oz. 80c;
1 oz. \$1.40; 1/4 lb. \$4.75

Royal Carpet — This Alyssum is very dwarf, growing only 2 to 3 inches tall and 10 inches across. Makes a sheet of rich, deep blue-purple color and the flowers make a solid mass so thick it's hard to see any green leaves. Ideal for edging paths and flower beds or for mass planting. For continuous bloom shear the full grown plants lightly.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 80c; 1/4 oz. \$1.40;
1/2 oz. \$2.25; 1 oz. \$4.00

ASTERS

All Wilt Resistant Varieties

Used for cut flowers, bedding and in rock gardens. Sow seed in flats or seedbeds. Set plants in rather rich, well drained soil, protected from too much mid-day and afternoon sun. All mixtures are a blending of blue, crimson, pink, purple and white.

Crego Mixture — This variety, also called "Ostrich Feather," blooms a few days after the Imperial Mixture. The double blooms have long, shaggy, twisted petals and are borne abundantly on branching plants of robust growth. Plant 18 inches apart in row.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 55c; 1/4 oz. 90c;
1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.50; 1/4 lb. \$8.00

Imperial Mixture — A blending of the best colors of Early Beauty Asters. Plant 18 inches apart in row.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.20;
1/2 oz. \$2.00; 1 oz. \$3.50; 1/4 lb. \$10.50

Powderpuffs (Mixed) — A mixture of bouquet type plants. Grows upright, bearing quilled flowers on long stems. Very early.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.10; 1/4 oz. \$1.85;
1/2 oz. \$3.00; 1 oz. \$5.00

Princess (Mixed) — Large blooms having full crested center of small quilled petals with a narrow collar of guard petals.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c; 1/8 oz. 80c; 1/4 oz. \$1.40;
1/2 oz. \$2.25; 1 oz. \$4.00

BABY'S BREATH

Baby's Breath is one of the necessities in every Florida garden where flowers are raised for cutting. Does best in rich soil in semi-shade. Sow seed in garden, thinning plants to 18 inches apart in 3 ft. rows.

Pure White

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00

BACHELOR BUTTON

The Bachelor Button or Cornflower is very easily grown. We offer only the double varieties. They are free blooming, and must have plenty of sun; excellent for bouquets, borders and backgrounds.

Sky Blue—One of the most beautiful and deepest blues in the flower kingdom.

Dainty Mixture — Composed of white, delicate pink, lavender and blue flowers.

Each of the above: Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c;
1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

BALSAM (Double Camellia-Flowered)

Well-known old garden favorite with large, double flowers borne in axils of the leaves. Sow seeds in flats or seedbeds. Plant 12 inches apart in semi-shady spot.

Selected Mixture — Finest double blooms, white, light pink, rose, crimson and scarlet.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00

BEAN-SCARLET RUNNER

Plants grow quickly, making strong climbing plants for shade, with showy sprays of attractive bright scarlet flowers. Grown principally as an ornamental vine.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25

BELLS OF IRELAND

An old favorite, for flower arrangements. Odd green bells on 2 foot spikes. Plant seeds in sandy loam about one-quarter inch deep. An easy to grow annual useful for bedding also.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

BLANKET FLOWER OR GAILLARDIA

These are brilliant daisy-like flowers of yellow, orange, and dark crimson hues, very desirable for cutting and for garden display. Easily grown, require a sandy, moist, well drained soil and a sunny location. Sow seed in garden, spacing plants 18 to 24 inches apart each way.

Double Gaiety Mixture.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00; 1 oz. \$1.50

BLUE-EYED AFRICAN DAISY OR ARCTOTIS

A charming flower cutting as well as for garden display. Plants produce many branches with long-stemmed, pure white daisy-shaped flowers having a blue center and pale lilac-blue shading on the reverse of the petals.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.50

BLUE LACE FLOWER

A delightful blue annual, growing quickly from seed, producing long-stemmed and clustered heads. Sow seed in flats or seedbeds, setting plants in garden about 3 feet apart each way.

Heavenly Blue

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 55c; 1/4 oz. 90c;
1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.50; 1/4 lb. \$8.00

CALENDULA

The Calendula is one of the finest, and showiest of the free-flowering winter annuals for Florida. It grows quickly from seed, transplants easily, and is not affected by the coldest weather in Florida. Sow seed in flats or in garden.

Campfire Improved — Dark orange, scarlet sheen.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

Lemon Queen — Light golden yellow, light center.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

Excellent Mixture — Made up of shades of orange and yellow.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 55c; 1/2 oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

Art Shades Mixture — Contains delicate shades.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 55c; 1/2 oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$4.50

CALIFORNIA POPPY

Beautiful, low-growing, spreading plants of easy culture in sunny locations. Gray-green, fern-like foliage with bright colored cup-shaped blooms. Sow seed thinly in well prepared beds where they are to grow.

Gorgeous Mixture. (Single Flowering) — A fine mixture containing carmine, orange-scarlet, as well as white, yellow and orange shades.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

CARNATION

Improved Chabaud strain, superior to other outdoor types for cut flowers. Each plant produces many stalks of very large fragrant flowers. Sow seed in flats or seedbeds and transplant, allowing about 12 inches for each plant.

Charm Mixture.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00

CANDYTUFT

Charming clustered heads of daintily colored flowers. Blooms from autumn to spring, preferring the cooler weather. It can be transplanted, but is better if sown where it is to bloom and thinned out to about 12 inches apart in rows.

White Hyacinth-Flowered. This is the Coronaria strain which holds its blooms in spikes like hyacinths, with several spikes per plant.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

Border Group (Umbellata) — This type grows about 16 inches tall, the plants being globe shaped with flowers covering the plant in a mass. The mixture contains shades of crimson, pink, lavender, rose and white.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

CELOSIA (Cockscomb)

Easily grown in any soil. Flowers may be dried for lasting bouquets. Sow seed in 1 1/2 to 2 foot rows during the winter and early spring, and thin to about 12 inches in the row.

Tall Royal Velvet — Comb Type — Rich carmine-crimson, foliage bronze green, reddish margins. 18 inches tall.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50;
1/2 oz. \$2.50; 1 oz. \$4.50

Pampas Plume—Plume Type. Mixture of long stemmed plumes in bronze, gold, henna, scarlet, copper and crimson shades.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 70c; 1/2 oz. \$1.20;
1 oz. \$2.00; 1/4 lb. \$7.00

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT OR CYNOGLOSSUM

A beautiful bushy plant, covered with sprays of lovely sky-blue flowers. Used with other flowers for bouquets. Fine for bedding and rock gardens.

Sky Blue

Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75

CLEOME (Spider Plant)

Large trusses of salmon-pink blooms all summer. Excellent for bedding, borders and backgrounds.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c;
1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00

COSMOS

Plants covered with finely divided, bright green, fern-like foliage. The blooms are large and double, or single with a crested center.

Mandarin — A brilliant orange flower, often having 40 or more petals. Very heavy, dense foliage.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25;
1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.50

Fiesta Semi-Double—A brilliant, semi-double bloom of golden orange, striped with red, borne freely on rather bushy, sparsely foliated plants.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 55c; 1/4 oz. 90c;
1/2 oz. \$2.75; 1 oz. \$2.50



Cosmos — Mandarin

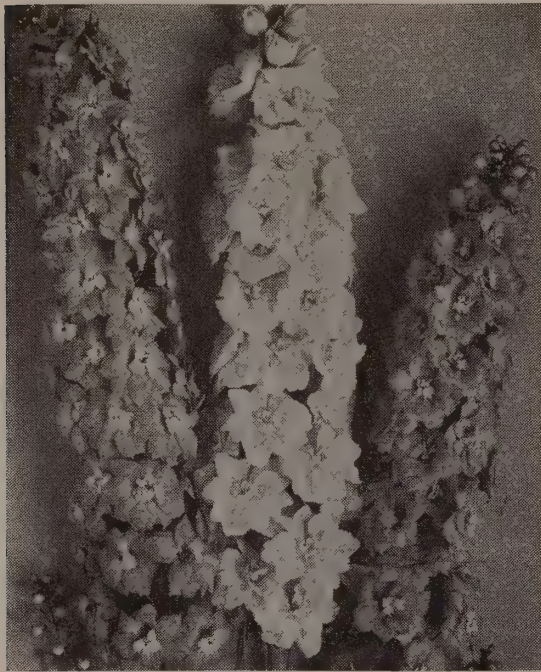
FLOWER SEED (Continued)

DAHLIA

Useful for bouquets and bedding. Sow seed in early spring in flats or seedbed and transplant to 12 inches apart in 2 foot rows. Easy to grow from seed.

Unwin's Bedding Mixture—Exquisite, semi-double dwarf dahlias in a varied assortment of attractive colors. Early flowering, bushy plants.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00; 1/4 lb. \$10.00



Delphinium—Belladonna Hybrids Mixed

DELPHINIUM (Perennial Larkspur)

Useful for bouquets and borders. Sow seed in flats or seedbeds or direct in garden in 3 foot rows and thin or transplant to from 12 to 18 inches in the row. To help germination it is desirable to place seed in moist cloth in the ice compartment of a refrigerator for about forty-eight hours before sowing. A constant moisture supply must be provided. Are used for display and cutting. They do best in cool weather.

Belladonna Hybrids Mixed—Single flowers of large size in solid erect spikes, shades of blue. Highly prized for cutting. This is the best type for Florida.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00

FLOSS FLOWER OR AGERATUM

Ageratum is popularly known as the Floss Flower. It is a favorite garden cut flower, and is used for edgings, borders or bedding in Florida. Plant grows rapidly, has light green foliage, and many clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Blooms all summer. Sow seed in flats or seedbed.

Dwarf Blue Cap—Dwarf, growing to a height of about six inches. Compact habit, small foliage, and symmetrical dome-like form. The color is a deep, rich, bright blue-lavender.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50;
1/2 oz. \$2.50; 1 oz. \$4.50

Blue Perfection—Compact plant, growing to a height of about 18 to 24 inches, covered with true blue flowers. Desirable for cutting.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00; 1/4 lb. \$10.50

GLOBE AMARANTH

(*Gomphrena* or Florida Bachelor Button)

This is a popular old-time favorite having clover-like blooms in shades of white, purple and rose. Can be used for dried bouquets if cut and hung in a dark place to dry. Can be depended upon to succeed under almost any conditions in Florida during the summer. Sow seeds in flats or seedbed and transplant, spacing 12 inches in row.

Assorted Colors

Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75

GOURD—ORNAMENTAL

Gourds have become esteemed for many uses. The small fancy fruits are of multitudinous shape, sizes and colors. The fruits are oddly shaped and highly colored. Vines should be supported on a trellis or fence, spacing plants about 3 feet apart. The seed should be sown in a well drained, sunny location when danger of frost is passed.

Small Varieties Mixed

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50

HOLLYHOCK (Annual)

These types of hollyhock are well adapted to the climatic conditions of Florida. Thrives best on rich, well drained soil, but needs plenty of water. Seed should be planted in the garden, spacing 24 inches in the row. Hollyhock is difficult to transplant. Makes an ideal background.

Indian Spring — Produces a colorful display of single and semi-double blooms, three to four inches across, borne on a central spike. Shades of pink, rose, crimson, lavender, yellow and white.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.25

Double Triumph Mixed—Frilled, graceful rosette blooms in many beautiful shades, including maroon, crimson, scarlet, rose, pink, white and lavender.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 80c; 1/2 oz. \$1.40; 1 oz. \$2.25

LARKSPUR

Larkspur is a cool weather plant, so it is best to wait until November to plant. Seeds will fail to germinate if planted in hot weather. Sow seed 1/8 inch deep and water with fine spray. Thin to stand 12 to 18 inches apart in 3 foot rows. The young plants are hardy and like full sun, plenty of fertilizer and water.

Regal Finest Mixed—This is the branching type of Larkspur which has been greatly improved by selecting for doubleness and size of flowers, new colors and better habit of growth. The plants are well branched and produce many long, thick spikes closely set with a large array of Delphinium-like florets of mixed colors, including blues, carmine, rose, white, etc. Showy in beds and lovely for cutting. Vigorous and early.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$1.25

LINARIA (Baby Snapdragon)

Linaria blooms heavily, but for a limited period, making successive plantings desirable. The plants produce spikes of dainty snapdragon-like flowers. Resists frost. Very bright mixtures of desirable colors, scarlet, chartreuse, white, cerise, yellow, purple, rose, scarlet-orange, cream and lilac.

Northern Lights—An improved, taller growing Linaria. Very spectacular with wide range of color including darker shades.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 55c; 1/2 oz. 80c; 1 oz. \$1.40

LUPINE (Annual)

Plants make decorative, palm-like foliage and stems covered with bristly hairs. Blooms are pea-shaped, borne in spires of varying length. Desirable for cutting and bedding. Also makes good backgrounds. Thin the plants to 12 inches apart in three foot rows. They will grow in comparatively poor soil, but they like full sun. Will also flourish in partial shade, and require an abundance of water during the blooming season. Assorted shades of dark blue, light blue, rose and white.

Assorted Colors

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 55c; 1/2 oz. 80c; 1 oz. \$1.40

MARIGOLD

The attractive plants, with fern-like foliage, produce gigantic, double, frilled flowers. The dwarf types for bedding and edging, the tall types for backgrounds. All types are magnificent when cut for bouquets. Marigolds withstand heat and drouth, thriving where many plants would perish.

Crown O' Gold (collarette) — Flowers are bright golden-orange color, having a collar of big, wide, drooping petals. The only Marigold with odorless foliage and fragrant flowers.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c;
1/2 oz. \$1.25; 1 oz. \$2.00; 1/4 lb. \$6.75

Crackerjack — A giant flowered Marigold, similar to Sunset Giants, but much earlier. The plants have a superior habit of growth, are compact and sturdy, approximately 2 1/2 feet tall. The blooms are uniformly large and double, measuring three to four inches across. They have the full range of marigold colors, primrose, yellow, gold and orange.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$2.75; 1/4 lb. \$8.00

Real Gold—Carnation Type—Very large blooms; pure gold color, plants very uniform, 20 to 24 inches high.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

Yellow Supreme — Carnation Type — free flowering, compact, and somewhat pyramidal in habit. The color is a cream lemon-yellow which fairly glows and sparkles.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25;
1 oz. \$2.00; 1/4 lb. \$6.75

Gigantea Sunset Giants Mixture—Tall, free flowering. The most remarkable feature is the delicate sweet fragrance of the blossoms. The stems are long and the flowers of startling bold colors of varied shades of lemon-yellow to gold-orange, are excellent keepers after cutting.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

Dwarf Gigantea Pot O' Gold—A dwarf, sweet scented counterpart of Gigantea type. Plants are dwarf and compact, 12 to 15 inches in height. Flowers are double, deep golden-orange. Early and free blooming.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c;
1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00

Dwarf French Double Harmony—An excellent dwarf French Marigold, growing to a height of about 12 inches. Free-flowering with a bright golden-yellow center, bordered with a dark maroon-brown color. Plants are of bushy habit and form excellent material for bedding or borders.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c;
1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00

Glitters — Chrysanthemum Flowered — Large, fluffy, bright canary yellow chrysanthemum-like flowers. Makes a bushy, compact, erect and free flowing plant with long strong stems.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25;
1 oz. \$2.00; 1/4 lb. \$6.75

Extra-Dwarf Double Mixed—An excellent mixture of free flowering dwarf double varieties. Large blooms in orange and yellow, as well as combinations of these colors. Plants grow 10 to 15 inches tall.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 55c; 1/2 oz. 80c;
1 oz. \$1.40; 1/4 lb. \$4.75

Lemondrop—Canary yellow, full double, free blooming. Plants grow eight to nine inches high.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c;
1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00

MORNING GLORY

Improved Ipomea

This is the favorite quick growing vine with large showy attractive blossoms for shading porches, covering trellises and fences. Sow seeds after frost, when soil is warm. Germination may be hastened by cutting or filing through the hard outer shell and soaking in warm water for twenty-four hours before planting.

Scarlett O'Hara (Deep Wine Red) — Flowers 3 1/2-4 inches across, borne profusely on vigorous climbing vines.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

Pearly Gates (White) — The large flowers are a lovely lustrous white, and literally cover the vigorous, fast growing vines.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 75c;
1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.00

Heavenly Blue Improved—The large sky blue flowers stay open late in the day.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50

NASTURTITIUM

The nasturtium is very easily grown, and succeeds best in rather dry, sandy or gravelly, well-drained but well fertilized soil. The large, double and semi-double, sweet-scented flowers are valuable for cutting. The plants have a long blossoming period (3-4 months) provided the flowers are kept picked off before seed is formed. Flowers are borne on long stems, well above the foliage, making them very attractive for bedding plants and as cut flowers for bouquets. Soaking seed in water over night before planting in moist soil helps germination. Plant seed in 3 foot rows and thin to 12 inches in the row. If covered on cold nights, plants will grow and bloom all winter.



Nasturtium — Semi-Double Golden Gleam

(Continued on next page)

FLOWER SEED (Continued)

NASTURTIUM—(Continued)



Nasturtium — Semi-Double Golden Gleam

NASTURTIUM VARIETIES

Semi-Double Mahogany Gleam—Large blooms, rich mahogany-red color. Very fine for cutting.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

Semi-Double Golden Gleam — Large, deep golden-yellow, sweet-scented blooms, borne on long stems well above the foliage. A blaze of intense, gleaming, golden-yellow color when in full bloom.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

Semi-Double Scarlet Gleam — The flowers are a fiery orange-scarlet. The plants bear the numerous flowers well above the foliage.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

Semi-Double Cherry Rose—The large semi-double blooms are a beautiful deep rose. Good cut flower.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$4.00

Semi-Double Gleam Hybrids—The hybrids are a collection of gorgeously colored, large, well formed flowers of dazzling beauty. A very brilliant mixture of an amazing range of showy colors. There are a few singles among the blossoms, although mostly double and semi-double.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

Semi-Double Dwarf Gem Mixture—Dwarf, compact, bushy or globular plants about one foot high. Blooms are sweet-scented of excellent color range.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$3.00

PANSY

Pansies are the most ideal of all flowering plants for edging or for bedding in late winter and early spring. The pansy is distinctly a cool weather plant, and for a long blooming period it should be grown in cool weather and in a cool location. Seeds will not germinate well in hot weather. Sow seeds very shallow in flats or in well prepared seedbed soil in a shaded place in late fall. Transplant seedlings 12 to 18 inches apart, giving some shade and plenty of water.

Engelmann Giant Mixture—This is a large flowered pansy. Flowers have thick, velvety petals, borne on long stems, and are of most striking brilliance and endless variety of color and design.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.75; ½ oz. \$2.75; ¼ oz. \$5.00

PETUNIA

Petunias are the most colorful of annual garden flowers. They will grow in practically any soil and require very little attention after they are established.

The culture of petunias is simple and quite easy, although many amateurs find them somewhat difficult to start, due to the fact that they cover the seed too deeply. Whether sown directly in the garden or as is generally recommended in flats or seedbeds, **the seeds must not be buried.** The very small seeds should be broadcast thinly on a well-prepared seedbed, pressed into the soil, and then covered very lightly to a depth of not more than 1/16 to ¼ of an inch, using sand or better, sand mixed with peat moss or humus. The moisture content must be kept uniform until the seeds have sprouted, and the beds should never be allowed to dry out after seeds are sown. It is best to start seedlings in a flat or seedbed in all cases where moisture conditions can be controlled. The seedbeds should be covered with moist burlap or muslin until sprouts appear, when this shading material should be removed immediately.

When the seedlings are well grown in flats or seedbeds, transplant to the garden or border, setting plants in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches in the row. Petunias do best in moderately rich, well drained, moist soil. Since they grow and bloom over long periods they require a lasting fertilizer like pulverized sheep manure (see page 73). In transplanting, set plants the same depth they were before. If they have sent up a center shoot, it should be pinched to induce branching and make a more compact plant form.

Carnival (F₁ Hybrids). This new hybrid petunia has attracted great attention wherever grown. The vigorous plants are bedding type. Blooms are large, with ringed and ruffled petal edges, also some smaller plain edged flowers. Colors include blue, white, crimson, rose, scarlet, salmon and cream-pink in solid colors; also some bi-colored. This variety exceeds anything of its type yet shown in vigor or growth, and range of color. Very free blooming.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$3.00; ½ oz. \$5.50; ¼ oz. \$10.00

Fluffy Ruffles

These are among the most beautiful petunias and well worth the ambition of everyone to produce. The huge blossoms are wonderfully fringed and ruffled and range bewilderingly through shades of pink, blue, scarlet, lavender, crimson, purple, white, and intermediate hues, markings, and curious blotches. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches across when properly grown. Suited for bedding purposes and for cutting, as well as for porch and window boxes. Sow seeds carefully.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$3.00; ½ oz. \$5.50; ¼ oz. \$10.00

(Continued on next page)

DWARF, ERECT PLAIN PETALED PETUNIAS

Grow 6 to 12 inches high.

Rose Morn — Dwarf, compact, constantly blooming plants with small, brilliant, rose colored flowers with white centers.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 75c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 oz. \$2.00;
1/2 oz. \$3.50; 1 oz. \$6.00

Heavenly Blue—Plant is dwarf in growth. Flowers are a beautiful light blue.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00; 1/8 oz. \$1.75; 1/4 oz. \$3.00;
1/2 oz. \$5.00; 1 oz. \$9.50

Fire Chief—A free-flowering Petunia with a brilliant scarlet-red color, turning to a deep salmon-rose with age. Plants vigorous and upright, flowering over a long season of bloom.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.50; 1/8 oz. \$2.50; 1/4 oz. \$4.50

PLAIN PETALED PETUNIAS

Grow 15 to 18 inches high

Snow Queen — Large, pure white flowers borne on plants of compact growth.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50;
1/2 oz. \$2.50; 1 oz. \$4.50

Superb Mixture — A well selected blend of the finest types and deepest, richest colors of the single plain petaled, tall growing petunias.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.25;
1/2 oz. \$2.00; 1 oz. \$3.50; 1/4 lb. \$10.00

Howard's Star Improved — Crimson maroon flowers with a clearly defined star of pure white.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 75c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 oz. \$2.00;
1/2 oz. \$3.50; 1 oz. \$6.00

Elk's Pride (Elk's Purple)—Blossoms are darkest velvety purple. This remarkably rich and even tone is carried over the entire surface of the flower.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$3.00; 1/8 oz. \$5.50; 1/4 oz. \$10.00

Flaming Velvet—Deep, velvety blood-red. Very beautiful and showy.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50;
1/2 oz. \$2.50; 1 oz. \$4.50

PHLOX

Blossoms practically all year. Plant in garden about 1/4 inch deep, and transplant seedlings or thin to 6 inches apart in 2 foot rows. Grows easily in most any type of soil, but likes plenty of water and sunshine. Excellent for bedding in gardens, planting in barren places, beautifying vacant lots and roadsides, and for bordering gardens.

Peninsular Mixture

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 80c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25;
1 oz. \$2.25; 1/4 lb. \$7.50; 1 lb. \$25.00

PINKS — CHINESE OR DIANTHUS

The Dianthus, or Chinese Pinks, are extremely popular because of their varied and lovely rich coloring. The flowers produce in clusters. They are hardy, heat resistant and do well in Florida. Fine for massing, bordering, and cut-flowers. Plant seed about 6 inches apart in 2 foot rows.

Medal Mixture — Flowers produced in clusters of double blossoms, free flowering, in solid colors and combinations of white, pink, rose, maroon, scarlet and bluish.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

Sweet Wivelsfield—Multiflora type, remarkably free flowering and fragrant, with clusters of single blossoms, sweet scented. Colors include shades of white, pink, rose, scarlet, crimson, maroon, and salmon, some zoned and edged with contrasting shades.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

Single Gaiety Mixed — Large lacy flowers in a brilliant range of colors, with very deeply cut petal edges. Blossoms carry the attractive "pheasant eye" markings.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 65c;
1 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 lb. \$4.50

PORTULACA (See Sun Plant Page 44)

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE

Queen Anne's Lace has large heads made up of tiny white flowers, giving it a lace-like appearance. The flower clusters are borne on long stems which make this flower very suitable to mix with other cut flowers, giving the bouquet an airy appearance. Plant at least two feet apart in 4 foot rows as crowding stunts the growth of the plants. Valuable for backgrounds.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

SALVIA

Bonfire — Suitable for both bedding and borders of medium height. The plants bear spikes of very showy, intense scarlet flowers and make attractive bouquets. Sow seeds in flats or seedbed, transplanting to 3 foot rows, 18 inches in the row.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 80c; 1/8 oz. \$1.40; 1/4 oz. \$2.25;
1/2 oz. \$4.00; 1 oz. \$7.50

SCABIOSA OR MOURNING BRIDE

The showy, fragrant flowers of Scabiosa are borne on long, graceful stems over a long season. The colors are rich and varied—pure white, blue, red and variegated shades. As cut-flowers they are unsurpassed. Also useful for bedding.

Sunrise Mixture

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.50



Shasta Daisy — Single

SHASTA DAISY

Single and Semi-Double Giants—Beautiful flowers of pure glistening white, with bright yellow centers. Useful for cut flowers, and bedding. Sow seed in garden spacing 12 to 15 inches apart in 3 foot rows. Very hardy, but requires plenty of water.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00; 1/8 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 oz. \$2.50;
1/2 oz. \$4.50; 1 oz. \$8.00



Snapdragon — Giant Mixture

SNAPDRAGON OR ANTIRRHINUM

Giant Snapdragons — Successful only when grown through the winter and early spring months. The seeds are small and slow to germinate. They should be planted in a shallow box or seedbed of rich soil, in a cool, shady place and kept continuously moist until seeds sprout. Protect from ants. When 4 inches high, young plants may be transplanted 1 foot to 18 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. As soon as the plants reach 8 inches in height they should be tied to light stakes until the side branches are well developed. Do best in rich loamy, well-drained soil with plenty of water. Most useful as cut flowers, as well as bedding.

Giant Mixture. (Rust Resistant.) — This is a blend of the finest, outstanding shades of the tall growing (2 or 3 feet) type. Invaluable for cutting.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.50; 1/4 lb. \$8.00

Giant Ruffled "Tetraploid" Mixture (Rust Resistant) — Large and attractive ruffled flowers in many colors and bi-colors some veined. Tall, erect plants (2½ to 3 ft.), strong and husky, with thick, dark green glossy foliage. Very long spikes.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 oz. \$1.50;
1/2 oz. \$2.50; 1/4 lb. \$15.00

STATICE

Slender, wiry, bushy plants, bearing masses of flowers in delicate shades of lavender, rose, blue and white. Valued for drying, and makes an excellent long-lasting flower for bouquets, also attractive bedding plant. Sow seeds in the garden in 3 foot rows and thin to 18 inches in the row. Very easily grown. Requires sunny location.

Assorted Colors

Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 55c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50; 1 lb. \$5.50

Single Colors — Blue, Rose, Lavender, White or Yellow
Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00

BE SURE TO INCLUDE STATE SALES TAX WHEN ORDERING FLOWER SEED. WE ARE NOT PERMITTED BY LAW TO ABSORB THE TAX.

Rate of Sales Tax. 10c to 35c—1c; 36c to 65c—2c;
66c to \$1.00—3c.

STRAWFLOWER OR HELICHRYSUM

Large, showy flowers of straw-like texture which retain their brilliant colors when dry, making them useful for decorative bouquets. The seed should be sown where plants are to bloom in 3 foot rows, and thinned out 18 inches apart. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high and make a showy background.

Many Colors—A mixture containing fiery red, canary, silver, rose, salmon, and blue.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1/2 oz. \$1.25;
1 oz. \$2.00; 1/4 lb. \$6.75

SUNFLOWER (HELIANTHUS)

Easily grown and does best in a sunny location, it being a heat tolerant annual. Fine background for lower plantings, or can be grown in clumps. Successive sowings of seed can be made for cutting during the months of May thru September. Thin plants to 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.

Sunshine Mixture — Single; Zoned bronze and red shades.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

Sungold — Brilliant, golden yellow, flowers large and double, plants uniform height 3½ to 4 ft.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.50

SUN PLANT (PORTULACA)

Blooms all Summer in Florida

A creeping, succulent plant, with odd, thick, fleshy stems and small, quill-shaped leaves, about 6 inches high, which thrives in sunny locations. Produces waxy flowers of varying colors which open only in sunshine early in the morning. It is excellent for edgings or borders. The seed is very fine; sow it thinly where plants are to grow, and do not cover. May be thinned 10 to 12 inches apart in 1 foot rows.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.30;
1/2 oz. \$2.25; 1 oz. \$3.75

SWEET PEAS

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER

The Early Flowering Spencer varieties are heat resistant and best adapted for Florida soil and climate. Sweet Peas do best in cool weather. They are heavy feeders and need very rich soil. Plant seeds one inch apart and cover two inches deep. When plants are five inches high, thin to three or four inches apart and furnish wire supports for vines to run upon. Fertilize and water frequently. Keep flowers cut off every day to prevent seed pods forming and to prolong the blooming period. Sunshine and fresh air are very essential.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover—Bright Blue.

Mars—Bright Crimson Red.

Shirley Temple—Rich Pink.

Hope—Pure White.

Lavanda—Pure Clear Lavender.

Ball's Orange Improved—Deep Orange.

Prices on each of the above:

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. \$1.10

Rainbow Mixture—Sweet Pea

Assortment of all popular shades of Early Flowering Spencer varieties.

Pkt. 15c; 1 oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$3.50

Zvolanek's Multiflowered Mixture—Sweet Pea

Vigorous and unusually free-flowering. On very long, strong stems, with many stems carrying 4 to 5 large flowers instead of the usual three or four smaller florets. This sweet pea is excellent for Florida.

Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1/2 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.00

TITHONIA OR FLORIDA SUNFLOWER

Makes ideal cut flowers, useful for backgrounds, and in shrubby bays. Must have plenty of sun and a fertile soil. Plant seed in the garden and space plants 3 to 4 feet apart.

Torch—A bushy type with single, bright orange and scarlet flowers with yellow discs, borne on stout stems. Very early, heat resistant, and of easy culture with a long blooming season.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00

VERBENA

Verbenas are spreading, bushy, and cover themselves with heads of brilliant flowers in shades of blue, red, rose, lavender, white and scarlet. Seed should be soaked in water forty-eight hours in a refrigerator. Sow where they are to grow and thin to a foot apart in 2 foot rows.

Master Mixture

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00; 1/4 lb. \$10.00

VINCA OR PERIWINKLE

A pretty ornamental plant, with dark green foliage and dainty, pink and white flowers. Useful for bedding, edging, and massing. Sow where the plants are to grow, and thin to about a foot apart each way. Does well in partial shade, and grows well on poor, sandy soil around beaches, where it is difficult to get other flowering plants to grow.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 55c; 1/4 oz. 90c;
1/2 oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$2.50; 1/4 lb. \$8.00

ZINNIA

The zinnia is one of the most easily grown flowers for Florida, thriving in almost any soil and under almost all conditions.

While seedling plants of zinnias can be transplanted, they do best when the seed is sown directly in the garden where the plants are to flower. Seeds should not be sown, however, until the soil has warmed up and danger of low temperatures is past. For best results, provide a deep, rich soil and give plenty of water when needed especially in blooming time. For the best development of plants, they should be given ample room to allow free branching for sturdy plant development, which will assure the production of large, well formed, double flowers. Successive sowing can be made all through the summer and as late as the end of August in Florida.

Zinnias are practically free from all plant diseases and insects. Late in their growth, however, they may be subject to powdery mildew, but if the plants are properly spaced so that a free circulation of air is possible, this trouble should not be serious.

Pompon or Lilliput

Plants 1½ feet high, dwarf, bushy and branching, bearing miniature flowers resembling pompon or button chrysanthemums. Charming for bedding. The small (1 to 1½ inches in diameter) double flowers are borne in great profusion, are small, compact, and symmetrical in shape. Excellent for cut flowers. Contains a large assortment of colors.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00

Peppermint Stick

Medium sized flowers with striped petals, red and white, red and yellow, pink and white, orange and yellow, purple and white. About one-third solid colors. An early blooming variety.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00

Persian Carpet

Early and easy to grow, heat-loving and colorful. Miniature, fully double flowers of well rounded form or ball-shaped in a sparkling range of variegated colors. Resembles tiny dahlias. Plants dwarf and compact, in a nice color range, thrive on heat and yield a wealth of blooms on 6 to 8" stems.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00

Ortho Polka

A strikingly different Zinnia, similar to Peppermint Stick, but producing blooms almost double the size of the Peppermint Stick. The plants are large and vigorous, approximately 2½ feet tall. Colors are bright and varied, 70% of the blooms being striped or bi-colored, others solidly colored flowers of each hue.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 45c; 1/8 oz. 75c; 1/4 oz. \$1.30;
1/2 oz. \$2.25; 1 oz. \$3.75

Giant Cactus Flowered

Blaze—Mandarin-red color, which changes to a deep warm orange as the flowers attain size. Large shaggy flowers 4 to 5 inches across, uniformly-double with graceful quilled and twisted flat petals. A strong grower, free flowering, uniform plants. A delightful cut flower.

Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00;
1/2 oz. \$1.75; 1 oz. \$3.00; 1/4 lb. \$10.00

Cherry Time—This new strain provides some of the intense, deep colors which give the new cactus flowered varieties so much strength and beauty. Contains hues of cherry, rose red, spirea red, and magenta rose. Blooms are true cactus type, 5 inches in diameter, and carried on vigorous, full-sized plants.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 70c; 1/4 oz. \$1.20; 1/2 oz. \$2.00;
1 oz. \$3.00; 1/4 lb. \$10.00; 1 lb. \$36.00

Giant Hybrid Mixture—Plants are strong growing, free flowering, with long stems and good keeping quality for cut flowers. Flowers are very large with a variation in petal formation, mostly fluffy or ruffled, curled and quilled, free of the stiffness often associated with other zinnias. Large range of colors and color combinations.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00

Crown O' Gold

The petals of all the flowers are overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base, with the individual flower color at the tips. Colors include various shades of salmon, peach and buff.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00



Zinnia—Special Crown O' Gold Mixture

FLOWER SEED (Continued)

ZINNIA—(Continued)

Giant Dahlia-Flowered

The large flowers are fully double, with broad, undulating rays in magnificent solid colors. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high.

Crimson Monarch—Crimson or red.

Wonder Rose—Light rose or pink.

Polar Bear—A large-flowered white Zinnia.

Price of each above

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00

Sunburst Mixture—Mixture of the finest colors.

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00

Giants of California

Large double flowers of a distinctive graceful shape. The flowers are usually brighter than the Dahlia-flowered type and nearly as large, but more flat. Plants are vigorous, well branched, grow about 2 1/2 feet tall and produce many long, strong flower stems each crowned with a beautiful flower. Perfect blend of color.

Giants of California Mixture—

Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00;
1 oz. \$1.50; 1/4 lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$18.00

GLADIOLUS BULBS

Rainbow Mixed

Enjoy beautiful cut flowers from your own garden. For continuous blooms plant bulbs every 10 days to two weeks. In North and Central Florida plant from August to October, and January to May. In South Florida plant from September to May. Set bulbs 4 inches deep and 6 inches apart in well-prepared and well drained beds.

We have exerted special effort, time and expense to furnish you these fine bulbs.

Gladiolus bulbs.

1 dozen bulbs (Exhibition Size).....	\$.85	postpaid
25 bulbs (Exhibition Size)	1.50	"
100 bulbs (Exhibition Size)	4.00	"
1000 bulbs (Exhibition Size)	35.00	"

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

We supply Maryland and Tennessee grown strawberry stock plants of the Missionary and Florida 90 variety from nurseries in those states. These northern grown stock plants are set out in multiplication beds in Florida from January through March. The young plants are usually set in permanent field from September through November or early December, depending on weather conditions. The northern grown plants are usually available about November 1st and, when Florida grown plants are not available, are used by commercial growers for November setting and are also used to a great extent for home gardens. Care should be exercised never to allow the roots to dry out.

Strawberry plants may be set in rows three feet apart for single rows, or 4 to 5 feet apart for double rows, allowing 16 inches between double rows on each bed with 12 to 14 inches between plants in the row.

In setting strawberry plants, make holes deep enough to set the roots straight. Plants should be set so that the surface soil comes just to the crown.

Soil should be well firmed around the roots, and during dry weather each plant should be watered daily for several days, preferably in the late afternoon.

If the land is sour or acid, apply lime or hardwood ashes before setting plants. For control of insects and diseases see page 63.

See Fumigants on page 70 for Nematode (root knot) control.

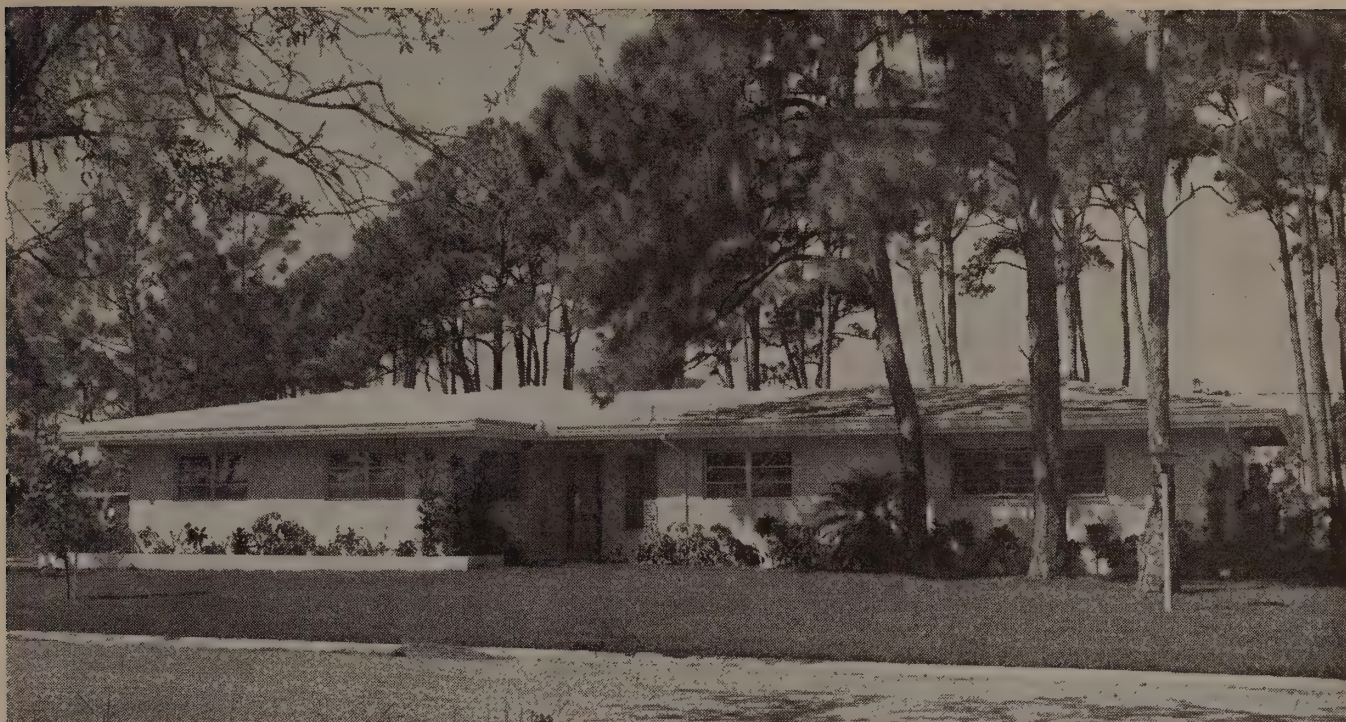
After the plants are well established, 3 or 4 applications of high grade commercial fertilizer, such as 4-7-5 mixture, should be given the plants at about monthly intervals, being sure to make one heavy application of a 4-8-8 mixture when the plants begin to fruit.

MISSIONARY AND FLORIDA 90

(VIRUS-FREE)

	100 plants	250 plants postpaid	500 plants F.O.B.	1,000 plants Nursery
MARYLAND PLANTS	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$5.25	\$8.50
TENNESSEE PLANTS	2.00	4.00	5.50	8.50
ARKANSAS PLANTS	2.50	3.75	4.25	7.50





Beautiful lawns can be grown in Florida to enhance the appearance of your Florida home.

Lawn and Golf Course Grasses

All grass seed prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except lb. lots which are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities.

Kilgore's Lawn Grasses are especially adapted to Florida conditions.

All grass seed prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

Most other grasses listed and described on this page are used for lawns, golf courses and for pastures. For information on "When to plant grass seeds in Florida" see page 6. For lawn and golf course fertilizers see page 73. For lawn grass pesticides and supplies see pages 61 and 74.

BERMUDA GRASS

Unhulled—For lawns sow 2 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet. For pasture, sow 25 pounds per acre.

Hulled—For lawns sow 1½ to 2 pounds per 1000 square feet. For pastures, sow 15 to 25 pounds per acre.

Bermuda grass is of fine texture, can be maintained green practically the year around, is a rapid grower and produces a lush, green carpet of turf though it requires careful attention in maintenance. Frost will turn it brown for a short period, but it soon regains its green color. It prefers loam or clay soil but will grow well on sand or muck, 20 to 30 pounds per 1000 square feet of a complete fertilizer such as Vigoro or Vertagreen should be applied twice a year. Frequent weeding is desirable. A thorough watering every 5 to 7 days during periods of drouth should be sufficient. The grass may be clipped closely (¾ to 1 inch) spreads by surface runners and by underground root stalks. Seed can be planted from March to November.

Unhulled Bermuda Grass

1 lb. 95c; 10 lbs. \$5.80; 25 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$55.00

Hulled Bermuda Grass

The almost watertight husks of the seed have been removed, facilitating quicker, surer results, the seed germinating more uniformly and in a much shorter time with proper moisture conditions.

1 lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$7.80; 25 lbs. \$19.00; 100 lbs. \$75.00

BAHIA GRASS

For Pasture See Page 49.

For lawns, 5 to 6 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Pensacola Bahia Grass

This variety of grass is sometimes used for low maintenance lawns. It is of fine texture and will remain green most of the winter (longer than Centipede grass.) Will tolerate dry or infertile soils. It is somewhat difficult to mow, especially when rapid growing seed shoots develop during the summer, but should not be mowed closer than 1½ to 2 inches. It requires fertilization in mid-spring and late summer, with a complete fertilizer such as Vigoro or Vertagreen. It is susceptible to damage from salt spray, but is relatively free of insect and disease troubles. Spring and early summer are the best periods for planting. Seeds are somewhat slow to germinate, sometimes requiring several weeks. The seedbed should be kept moist until germination occurs. Sow seed at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet. "Common" Bahia should never be used for lawns.

1 lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 25 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$35.00

Paraguayan Bahia Grass. (Texas grown turf type) is the newest and most highly recommended of all the Bahias—a short narrow leaf perennial making a dense sod.

1 lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$10.30; 25 lbs. \$25.25; 100 lbs. \$100.00

Argentine Bahia Grass

Makes a semi-erect grass generally more vigorous than other Bahias with leaves wider than Pensacola but slightly narrower than Common.

Write for Prices

DICHONDRA

For lawns sow 1 pound per 500 square feet.

Dichondra is one of the few ground cover plant materials that are hardy throughout Florida and may be grown with equal success throughout the state. Since the height of this plant is seldom more than 1 or 2 inches, there is no need of mowing or shearing. It also may be trampled as well as any of the lawn grasses.

1 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$6.75

(Continued on next page)



COMMON RYE GRASS

For Lawns Sow 350 to 400 Pounds Per Acre.

Or 10 Pounds Per 1000 Square Feet.

For Temporary Winter Pasture Sow 50 Pounds Per Acre.

This is valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for Florida, but it does not make a permanent lawn. It dies out in warm weather or late spring and early summer. For quick covering of lawns and golf courses in winter it is unsurpassed. Do not plant in Florida before October or later than March. It will make a vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout the fall, winter and early spring but must have plenty of water. A common practice in Florida is to seed Italian Rye grass on other brown lawns or in brown unsightly spots of old lawns in the fall and winter for a velvety green appearance. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 100 square feet right on top of old lawn after loosening the surface. Keep soil moist until seed sprouts.

1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$8.50

CARPET GRASS

For Lawns Sow 100 to 150 Pounds Per Acre or 2 to 4 Pounds Per 1000 Square Feet.

For Pastures 25 Pounds Per Acre.

Carpet grass is particularly well adapted to low moist soils and does not require much fertilization, but needs plenty of moisture. This grass is not suited to drouthy conditions or to sweet soils with a high pH. It burns brown in the winter, is not at all salt tolerant nor will it stand much shade. Keep mowed to a height of 2 inches. Plant in the spring from March to July, or in fall from October to December.

1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$5.30; 25 lbs. \$12.75; 100 lbs. \$50.00

CENTPEDE GRASS

Sow 4 to 6 ozs. of Seed per 1000 Square Feet.

This is considered the best low maintenance grass for Florida. It is adapted to a wide range of soils including high sand hills, and will tolerate infertile acid soils, can get by on a minimum of fertilizer and water, and is relatively free of insect pests and diseases. A light spring and/or fall application — 10 to 15 pounds per 1000 square feet, should be sufficient for best results. **Do not over-fertilize.** The fertilizer should be watered in. In periods of extended drouth a thorough watering every 5 to 7 days should be sufficient, wetting the soil 4 to 6 inches deep each time. Grass seed germinates in a period from 2 to 7 months and is easy to mow to a height of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. However, it turns brown during the winter, does not tolerate shade and salt spray as well as St. Augustine, and does not grow well in alkaline soils.

Write for Prices

Write Mail Order Department, Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Florida, for instructive folder on "Centipede Grass Lawns."

For further information on lawns, write the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Mailing Department, Gainesville, Florida, for a free copy of Bulletin 518 entitled "Lawns in Florida" and for Circular S-96 entitled "Insects and other Pests of Lawns and Turf."

PLANT POPULATION PER ACRE AT DIFFERENT SPACINGS

Inches apart	Number of plants	Inches apart	Number of plants	Inches apart	Number of plants
12 x 3	174,000	30 x 4	52,300	48 x 24	5,450
12 x 12	43,560	30 x 6	35,000	48 x 36	3,500
18 x 3	116,000	30 x 12	17,500	60 x 36	2,900
18 x 12	29,000	36 x 3	58,000	60 x 48	2,000
24 x 6	43,560	36 x 12	14,500	60 x 60	1,700
24 x 12	21,780	36 x 18	9,680	72 x 36	2,420
24 x 18	15,500	36 x 24	7,260	72 x 48	1,815
24 x 24	11,000	36 x 36	4,840	72 x 60	1,450

PASTURE GRASSES

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 1 lb. to 2 lb. lots which are prepaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities. All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

To get better growth and increase soil nitrogen, it is essential to inoculate seed of all leguminous crops — clovers, cowpeas, crotalaria, hairy Indigo, lupines, peanuts, sesbania, etc. (See page 55.) Bermuda, Carpet and Italian Rye Grass are used for pasture as well as lawns. (See pages 47 and 48.)

BAHIA GRASS FOR PASTURES

Sow 10 to 15 pounds broadcast per acre.

Bahia grass is established with seed planted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, during any month of the year in Florida. In order to insure better germination all Bahia grass seed is scarified before delivery to our customers. Widely adapted. Will grow in dry soils because of deep root system. Makes one of Florida's best permanent pasture grasses.

Common Bahia. (Scarified.) A low growing perennial, spreading by short, stout, woody runners which root heavily with large fibrous roots forming tough sod, even on drouthy, sandy soils. Leaf blades shorter and coarser than Pensacola but usually less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00

Pensacola Bahia. (Scarified.) Narrow leaf, tall, erect-growing strain of Bahia grass, very hardy, claimed to stand cold weather conditions better than Common. Pensacola variety seed usually germinates quicker and stronger than Common. Succeeds on wide range of soils. Has heavy root system and withstands drouth better than other pasture grasses. For best results fertilize with 500 lbs. per acre of a complete fertilizer. Prevents erosion and provides very palatable pasture. Withstands heavy grazing and is very resistant to trampling by livestock.

Write for Prices

Argentine Bahia

Makes a semi-erect grass generally more vigorous than other Bahias, with leaves wider than Pensacola but slightly narrower than Common. Adapted to all kinds of soils, from high dry sand to low wet areas. Just as frost-resistant as Pensacola. For best results sow seed one-half to one-inch deep.

Write for Prices

BEGGARWEED (Florida Clover)

Sow 10 pounds per acre

Perfectly adapted to Florida sandy soil. Makes fine pasture, nutritious hay. For best quality hay, cut crop when 3 to 4 feet high, or at beginning of blooming period. Sow from April to August. Cover seed lightly, inoculate seed with Nitragin. (See page 55.)

1 lb. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$7.80; 25 lbs. \$19.00; 100 lbs. \$75.00

ALFALFA-HAIRY PERUVIAN

Sow 20 pounds per acre.

A valuable forage and hay crop for Florida. Does well in central and south Florida where it is used extensively by dairy and cattle farmers. Does best on moist, dark sandy soils (not subject to flooding.) Also does well on muck. Soil should be tested before starting seedbed and sufficient limestone applied several months in advance of seeding. The pH should be brought up to 6.5 or 6.8. Extra lime can be applied after the seedbed has been prepared if pH is too low. After plowing, firm seedbed by disking and cultivating. Broadcast, 1000 pounds per acre of fertilizer high in phosphoric acid and potash plus 20 pounds of borax ahead of seeding. Inoculate seed with double recommended rate of inoculant. Use cultipacker type of seeder, and seed from September to January at rate of 20 pounds per acre, when soil is moist. After seeding apply 500 pounds of a phosphoric acid-potash fertilizer broadcast in 60 to 90 days. (See page 55 for inoculants.)

1 lb. 75c; 10 lbs. \$3.90; 25 lbs. \$9.25; 100 lbs. \$36.00

ALYCE CLOVER

Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Used as cover crop, soil builder, for hay, and as pasture plant. Best time for planting is during spring. Must be planted on well drained soil free of contamination with root knot. Seed should be planted on well prepared ground and covered very lightly. Pack soil after seeding. Makes palatable hay. Cut for hay when it begins to flower. A good soil builder. Most economical fertilizer application is 200 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-16-16 or 0-14-14 mixture. Seed should be inoculated. (See page 55.)

Write for Prices



White Clover Pasture

Photo Courtesy of Florida Experiment Station

CLOVERS

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid.

Write for prices on larger quantities, indicating variety and quantity desired.

All clovers should be inoculated. (See page 55.)

ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER

Sow 8 to 12 pounds per acre of inoculated seed alone, or 3 to 5 pounds per acre in mixed clover plantings.

Sow in Florida from Sept. through Jan., although from Oct. to Nov. 15 sowing is best. Makes a rapid growth, and widely adapted, growing best on moist soils. Does not tolerate very close grazing. Grazing reaches peak during March and April. Liming soil heavily and applying 400 to 600 pounds of a fertilizer high in Phosphoric Acid and Potash at planting time is recommended.

HUBAM. (Sweet.) A most valuable legume crop for grazing and soil improvement. It makes rapid and luxuriant growth and can be used as a winter cover crop. Excellent for silage and desirable for bees.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$5.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00

Floranna (Sweet). This variety developed by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station from hardy strains found volunteering is best adapted to Florida soil and climatic conditions. It outyields and resists drouth and cold weather better than other varieties.

1 lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 100 lbs. \$26.00

WHITE CLOVER (Louisiana grown)

Formerly listed as "White Dutch"

Sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre alone, or 2 to 3 pounds per acre in a mixture.

Recommended principally for mixture in perennial pastures. Succeeds best on moist ground and during wet seasons. Sow in the late fall and early winter. Fertilize with 400 to 500 lbs. per acre of 0-14-10 mixture. Furnishes abundant grazing during most of the year.

1 lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$10.30; 25 lbs. \$25.25; 100 lbs. \$100.00

LADINO CLOVER (Certified)

This is a large form of White Clover. It grows rapidly and spreads by creeping stems that root at the nodes. Sow in late fall or early winter. Used for soil improvement, pasture and hay. Does best on moisture retaining soils.

1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$8.30; 25 lbs. \$20.25; 100 lbs. \$80.00

KENLAND RED CLOVER (Certified)

Sow 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

This clover is rapidly gaining in popularity in Florida as a luxuriant hay and pasture crop for cattle and hogs. It has a longer active growing season than some other legumes. Fertilize with 400 to 600 lbs. per acre of a 0-14-10 or 0-10-10 fertilizer mixture just before planting time. Seed from September to December. Grows well with Bermuda and Bahia grass. For hay, cut when in full bloom. It makes good growth in April, May and June when White and Crimson clover don't do so well.

1 lb. 90c; 10 lbs. \$5.80; 25 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$55.00

COW PEAS

CULTURE

Table varieties are sown in drills three to four feet apart. Fertilize up to 300 lbs. per acre. Inoculate seed with Nitragin. (See page 55.) For insect control see page 60.

TABLE VARIETIES

Sow 20 to 45 pounds per acre in drills with table varieties.

In the garden 1/2 to 3/4 pound to 150 feet row.

TEXAS CREAM 40 (Improved Bush Conch). (62 days.)

This variety of Conch pea is very early. The vigorous upright growing plants make a bush about 24 inches tall. Pods are oval, medium green, straight, and closely filled with light green, tender peas. Seeds white.

1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10;
15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.75; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$14.00

ACRE (Running Conch). (80 days.) This variety makes a long spreading vine, matures relatively early for a running variety, and has an exceedingly long bearing period, bearing an immense crop. It does well for late planting, and makes a good, late summer crop.

1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.15

Write for prices on larger quantities.

CALIFORNIA BLACK EYE NO. 5 (Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn). (65 days.) It is resistant to nematodes (root knot) and cowpea wilt. Very early and prolific, making a great number of 10 to 12 inch long pods on an upright vine. Uniform in size, growth and maturity, and flavor.

1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10;
15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.00; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$11.00

ALABAMA CROWDER. (70 days.) The bush is of the semi-runner type. The large, straight pods average about 8 to 9 inches in length and are of very attractive appearance. A sure cropper, and a heavy yielder.

1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.15;
15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.00; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$15.00

PURPLE HULL NO. 49. (65 days.) This variety combines purple pod color, buffeye seed and high production with earliness and erect, bunch-type growth. Pods are long, well filled with large peas. Excellent eating quality.

1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10;
15 lbs. (pk.) \$3.25; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$12.00

BIG BROWN PURPLE HULL CROWDERS (Knuckle) (72 days). This variety has large, buff colored seed, with occasional purple streaking on the seed coat. The long pods are easy to shell and when mature are well filled with large peas, giving a strutted affect. Commonly called the "knuckle" cowpea.

1/4 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.15;
15 lbs. (pk.) \$4.75; 60 lbs. (bu.) \$18.00

FIELD VARIETIES

Sow 1 to 1 1/2 bushels per acre broadcast with field varieties. A bushel weighs 60 pounds.

BRABHAM. Is resistant to wilt and root knot, makes fine, vigorous growth of vines, is early, and when planted in March, April or May good cuttings of hay can be made. Also a very good soil builder.

Write for Prices

COMBINE. Excellent for soil improvement, hay, and wild bird feed. Seed very small.

Write for Prices

MIXED. Mixed Cowpeas produce an exceedingly heavy growth of vines for forage or soil improvement.

Write for Prices

FIELD SEED

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice and are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities. For information on "When to Plant Field Seed in Florida," see page 6.

BENE (SESAME)

Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre drilled.

Produces flowers, followed by seed pods, which scatter oily seeds in profusion, attracting quail and other game birds. Valuable for poultry feed. Plant from March to June, drilling seed thinly in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. We have only the native giant or tall variety growing to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and rather spreading.

¼ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 80c; 10 lbs. \$4.30;
25 lbs. \$10.25; 100 lbs. \$40.00

CHUFAS

Plant 1 to 1½ pecks (10 to 15 lbs.) per acre.

(90 days.) This is a species of ground nut, easily grown, a useful hog fattening crop. Plant from April to August. Cultivation same as for bunch peanuts. Can be left in the ground until time to turn in hogs who do harvesting. On sandy loam soil best adapted for Chufas, plant in 2-ft. rows with plants 12 inches in the row, or in 3-ft. rows with plants 6 inches in the row.

1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. (pk.) \$2.00;
40 lbs. (bu.) \$7.75

CROTALARIA

Sow 10 to 20 pounds of seed per acre.

Crotalaria is particularly desirable as a cover crop for groves, truck and farm lands, does well on all soils except muck. Is a legume, thus adding a large amount of nitrogen to soil. Is especially valuable because it is immune to nematodes causing root knot disease. Furnishing abundance of green material for humans. Sow broadcast March to June, on well prepared land. Use an inoculant. (See page 55.)

EARLY SPECTABILIS. This vigorous growing, long leaved variety is not so fibrous as others, the growth is much heavier, and the stems are hollow. As a result it rots much quicker when plowed under. Spectabilis does well on high ground, but is best adapted to the better grades of sandy soils. Leaves, stems and seed of this Crotalaria plant, green or dry, are poisonous to poultry and livestock.

1 lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$25.00



Crotalaria — Early Spectabilis

HEGARI

See Sorghum, page 54

INDIGO

(Indigofera hirsuta)

Sow three to five pounds per acre in 30 inch drills,
6 to 10 pounds broadcast.

A three purpose legume, used as a summer cover crop, for hay and for grazing. Used extensively as a cover crop by citrus growers in south Florida, as a grazing crop or for hay by cattlemen and as a cover crop by general farmers. Its feeding value compares fairly well with alfalfa, making a palatable and nutritious hay. It makes an ideal summer cover crop for citrus groves, harboring no troublesome insects, and reseeds itself year after year. It's very resistant to drouth. The plants grow four to seven feet in height, and produce an abundance of hay and grazing. If grazed or harvested for hay before the stems become woody a second or third growth may be expected.

Seed may be planted not over an inch deep, from the middle of March to the later part of May, but early seedlings are preferable. Heavier seedings are desired for green manure or forage, lighter seeding for seed. On poor soil 300 to 500 lbs. per acre before seeding of a 0-10-10 or 0-14-10 fertilizer mixture is desirable. It will grow on a wide range of soils, but well drained sandy loam soils are best. It is sensitive to cold, is killed by first hard frost and is best suited to the section of Florida from Gainesville south, although the early strain can be grown successfully in north Florida and as far north as central Georgia. Highly resistant to root knot, but in general it is reasonably free from disease and insect injury. Use an inoculant. (See page 55.)

COMMON INDIGO

Write for Prices

EARLY INDIGO

Write for Prices

LUPINES

60 to 80 pounds with yellow and 70 to 90 pounds with blue per acre broadcast, or 50 to 60 pounds per acre in drills with a grain drill. Inoculate the seed. (See page 55.)

Lupines are adapted to north and central Florida as a winter legume cover crop. They are not affected by cold and because of their heavy yield make an ideal green manure crop. Plant from late September to December, preferably in late September or October, in well prepared soil, using between 250 to 300 lbs. of Superphosphate per acre.

BITTER BLUE LUPINE. This variety has rapidly grown in popularity as a soil builder. Normal growth is about waist high and normal weight of green matter 20-30 tons per acre. It produces about three times as much growth as Winter Peas, Hairy Vetch, etc. It protects the soil from erosion and restores humus and plant food removed by peanuts and other crops. Peanut and corn yields following Bitter Blue Lupine have been greatly increased. A good winter cover or green manure crop, but poisonous to livestock.

1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$7.00

BORRE SWEET (Blue.) This variety is the pasture and feed counterpart of Bitter Blue Lupine. Both plant and leaf are sweet to the taste and are relished by all kinds of livestock. Makes about the same growth and tonnage as Bitter Blue Lupine. Stock can be turned in on Sweet Blue Lupine as soon as it is about a foot high. The plants have a high protein value averaging approximately 18% of the dry matter.

1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$9.00

(Continued on next page)

FIELD SEED (Continued)

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice and are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

MILLET

Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre in rows 2 feet apart.
Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast for pasture.

CATTAIL OR PEARL. This is one of the best yielders of green forage and hay, continuing to grow and produce through the entire season if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. Relished by all kinds of stock. Plant from March until September.

1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00

STARR (Certified)

A new variety of millet bred to last longer and be easier to manage. It appears to be the best of all summer temporary grazing crops for dairy cattle, beef cattle, and hogs on the lighter soils. Leafier than common millet and produces more tonnage. Apply up to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre at planting time if soil fertility is low.

Write for Prices

OATS

Sow 5 pecks (40 lbs.) per acre in drills; broadcast 2 to 2½ bushel per acre. A bushel weighs 32 pounds.

Plant in drills 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, use tooth harrow. The best time to plant oats in Florida is October and November, but can be planted to January. Land should receive 300 to 400 lbs. per acre of complete fertilizer at planting, followed by a side-dressing of 50 to 200 lbs. Nitrate of Soda or its equivalent after the crop is half grown.

SURGRAIN (117 days.) Surgrain is of semi-erect growth habit, being intermediate between Victorgrain and Southland in this respect. The straw of Surgrain is short, moderately stiff and is characterized by the extra strength in the topmost internode. The latter characteristic is important in preventing the "breaking-over" of heads after ripening. Surgrain averages three days earlier than Victorgrain in heading and two days earlier in ripening. Surgrain is highly resistant to Victoria (Helminthosporium) blight and to all of the twenty-two known races of smut. Surgrain is highly recommended for forage, grain and combined forage-grain production, in northern, central and south Florida.

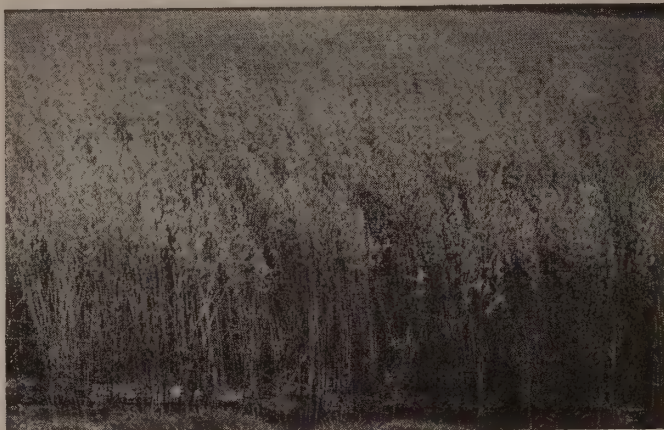
1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 55c; 8 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.00



Surgrain

SEMINOLE (110 days.) This early maturing oat is resistant to various races of crown rust and smut. Due to its earliness it escapes damage from stem rust. A short variety with strong straw and not subject to lodging. The grayish-white grain is larger, plumper and of higher quality than Floriland. Makes an early, upright growth of medium large leaves. Produces an abundance of early forage and is suitable for early and mid-winter forage, also excellent in grain yield. Well adapted to central and south Florida.

1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 55c; 8 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.00



Seminole

MOREGRAIN (114 days.) Resists Victoria blight, all common races of crown rust, soil-borne mosaic, mildew and two of the three prevalent races of smut. Has moderate cold resistance, is leafy and of vigorous growth. Is about four inches shorter than Victorgrain, has moderately stiff straw; well-suited to combine harvesting. Grain is similar to Victorgrain; a bit darker red and some shorter, but two to four pounds higher in test weight. Matures five to six days earlier than Victorgrain. Recommended for both forage and grain production.

1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 55c; 8 lbs. (pk.) 75c; 32 lbs. (bu.) \$2.00

PEANUTS

Plant 1 bushel of seed per acre.

A bushel weighs 25 lbs., except Valencia 22 lbs. per bushel.

In addition to the crop of nuts for hogs, peanuts yield a large quantity of nutritious dry forage. Dixie Runner peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted. If planted in corn, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seeds in hills a foot apart. Plant from February to April. For best results inoculate peanuts with Nitragin. (See page 55.)

Most shelled peanuts are treated so they will keep better and longer, and also to protect them from rot and disease after they are planted and to increase the stand. Do not use Nitragin inoculation with treated shelled peanuts.

For Insect and Disease Control See Page 62.

VALENCIA. (100 days.) This variety is adapted for growing in light sandy soils. It fills the demand for a peanut that is large and contains more nuts than the common varieties. Pods are large, well filled, usually containing 3 to 4 nuts.

1 lb. 70c; 5½ lbs. (pk.) \$1.85; 22 lbs. (bu.) \$6.75

(Continued on next page)

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice and are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



Dixie Runner

DIXIE RUNNER. (120 days.) This variety produces high yields like Spanish peanuts. Four tests averaged 53 per cent higher yields than the Florida Runner. Is a vigorous grower with more prostrate branches. Kernels are like Florida Runner in size, shape, markings and color. Pods are somewhat lighter, shorter, thicker at the waist and more cylindrical in shape. In addition to high yield and dormancy characteristics, this variety possesses a valuable quality for shellers, shows less than 1 per cent concealed damage, or decay of the kernels.

1 lb. 60c; 6½ lbs. (pk.) \$1.50; 25 lbs. (bu.) \$5.50

Shelled and treated Dixie Runners. One bushel of good Dixie Runners should yield about 15 lbs. shelled peanuts. Plant 25 lbs. per acre.

Write for Prices

Shelled and treated Valencias. One bushel of good Valencias should yield about 12 lbs. shelled peanuts. Plant 25 lbs. per acre.

Write for Prices

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Sow 4 pounds in drills or 8 to 10 pounds broadcast per acre.

For early spring, fall or winter planting to give quick green forage or grazing for hogs and poultry. While mostly planted in fall and early winter, it may be planted in early spring, but it will not stand much warm weather. It makes a quick succulent growth. It can be planted in rows like turnips, or broadcast covering by a light harrowing. It is ready for grazing in eight to ten weeks after planting. After cutting, or grazing, it keeps coming out again. Rape can be sown with fine results any month from September to March. It is a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock and especially by milk cows.

Pkt. 10c; 1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.30
25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00

RICE

Sow ½ bushel (22 lbs.) per acre.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly, drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April so that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

BLUE BONNET (Gopher). A popular variety for Florida, generally known as Upland Rice, but will also do well on low land. Grains heavy, broad, and flat.

1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$6.00

ZENITH (Pearl). Grown extensively in Florida. It produces a heavier, taller, more vigorous stalk with heavier heads than other varieties of this type. Does not shatter so badly as other varieties. Produces long, slender grains. Best adapted for low wet land.

1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$6.00

RYE

Sow 3 pecks in drills; broadcast 1 to 1¼ bushels per acre. A bushel weighs 56 pounds.

Rye can be planted from September to January but October, November and December are the best months in which to plant for seed. Earlier planting is recommended for winter and early spring grazing. Fertilization is the same as for oats. (See page 52.)

FLORIDA BLACK. A standard, upright, tall growing variety. Northern and western varieties of rye have a tendency to fall over on the ground and are not suitable for grazing or cutting in Florida. Florida Black is upright in growth and is exceptionally well suited for early grazing, making pasturage quickly.

1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50

GATOR RYE, when seeded at the recommended rate has an intermediate growth habit and is also more winter-hardy than Florida Black. It is approximately two and one-half weeks later than Florida Black and one week earlier than Abruzzi. Gator has a strong straw and resists lodging. Approximately 90 per cent of the plants are highly resistant to leaf rust and a high percentage are also resistant to stem rust and powdery mildew. Gator is highly recommended for grain and high quality forage production.

1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50



Gator

FIELD SEED (Continued)

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice and are f.o.b. Plant City except 2 lb. lots or less which are postpaid. Write for prices on large quantities.



Beefbuilder

SORGHUM

Sow 8 to 10 lbs. in drill or 50 lbs. broadcast per acre.

The uses of Sorghum are many; grain green feed, hay, pasturage, silage, syrup, etc.

It is common practice to sow Sorghum and Cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes using about ½ bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of Cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. For forage or cover crop, use 1 bushel of seed per acre. For grain Sorghums apply 300 to 500 lbs. of a complete fertilizer mixture per acre. Plant from March to September.

BEEFBUILDER (For Forage.) A vigorous, midseason hybrid developed by Asgrow for the grower who wants a maximum tonnage of high quality feed in a relatively short growing period, compared with late open pollinated varieties. Makes excellent recovery for second crop in Florida.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00

AMAK R-10 (For Grain.) A widely adapted, early maturing Combine type developed by AMAK to produce a heavier yield of quick drying grain in areas where Martin, which it resembles, can be used. It has consistently outyielded Martin. Combine 7078 and other leading open pollinated varieties in trials conducted throughout the sorghum belt.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00



Amak R-10

HEGARI. Early Dwarf Type. (For grain and forage.) (100 days.) Grows 2 to 5 feet depending on type of soil, with large heads of white grains which do not shatter. Stands dry weather exceptionally well. Sow ten pounds per acre for grain, one bushel (50 lbs.) per acre broadcast for forage.

1 lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$7.50

HEGARI. Regular Type. (For forage and cover crop.) (115 days.) This strain is slower to seed but makes more forage quicker than the Early Dwarf Type, and also is better for cover crop. Sow 30 to 40 lbs. per acre broadcast for forage or for a cover crop.

1 lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$7.50

SILO KING (For Forage.) A widely adapted, early maturing, vigorous hybrid developed to replace Atlas. Produces a heavier yield of sweet, high-nutrient, palatable feed for livestock. Makes excellent recovery in areas where a second crop can be produced. Tolerant of heat and drought.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00

Seed Available in November



Silo King

GRAZER. This sorghum-sudan grass hybrid produces vigorous, tall plants, similar to sudan grass, but with a 20 to 25% higher yield. It grows off rapidly and may be used for grazing or silage. Earlier than either Beefbuilder or Silo King, it can produce three crops in Florida.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00

TEXAS SEEDED RIBBON CANE. (For syrup, ensilage, forage and green feed.) The plants grow ten to twelve feet tall, and the thick stalks contain an abundance of juice and also produce plenty of leaves for fodder. Not only valuable for syrup-making, but will make a large amount of forage and green feed for livestock.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.35; 100 lbs. \$20.00

WINDBREAKER (For Windbreaks.) A sterile hybrid. Excellent protection. No volunteers. Produces quick, vigorous, leafy growth on a sturdy stalk to height of 5-7 ft. Gives excellent wind protection for low-growing crops, good quality for ensilage.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$21.00

Seed Available in November

SWEET SUDAN GRASS. Resembles common Sudan in plant habit and yield, but is sweet and juicy, more productive and resistant to several foliage diseases, which attack common Sudan. Grazing tests have indicated that cattle prefer Sweet Sudan to common Sudan.

1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.00

SHALLU OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT

Sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre for grain.
25 to 30 pounds for cover crop.

This crop is being grown extensively and very successfully as a summer green manure or cover crop in many sections of Florida. Grows rapidly and makes a great amount of vegetable matter to plow under in a relatively short time. Not a legume. If allowed to go to seed for a grain crop like other sorghums, makes large, loose, bushy heads covered thickly with small grains. Grain is of high feeding value and can be fed to chickens, hogs and cattle as desired. For grain sow seed thinly in 3 to 4 foot rows, leaving 3 to 4 plants every 3 feet of row. Plant from March to August.

1 lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$10.00

SESBANIA

Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Sesbania is a most valuable summer cover crop to grow on land that is more or less covered with water. Unlike other cover crops, Sesbania will grow in water, and will grow well in the hot weather of mid-summer on low, wet land. For seed inoculant. (See below.)

We recommend scarified Sesbania seed for quicker and higher germination. Sown in late May, June and July. Just before blooming, the crop may be plowed under and the stalks will rot or decay rapidly. In some sections Sesbana is grown for pole bean sticks. For this purpose it should be sown 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

Write or prices.

SUNFLOWER

Sow 6 pounds per acre.

MEDIUM CALIFORNIA. The Medium California makes three to four times as much seed as ordinary varieties. It is used extensively as a windbreak for beans. Plant from March to September. Plant seed in drills three feet apart, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when four to six inches high.

1 lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$20.00

VELVET BEANS

Sow 2 pecks (30 lbs.) per acre.

Velvet Beans are good for groves and truck lands in building up to humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators. They are especially valuable because they are practically immune to nematodes causing root knot disease. Plant from March to August. Use Nitragin. (See Below.)

90-DAY. (90 to 100 days.) This variety makes a very luxuriant growth and an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement.

Write for prices.

SEED INOCULANTS

All prices quoted are postpaid

When planting a legume feed or cover crop, such as clovers, cowpeas, beggarweed, crotalaria, soy beans and velvet beans, first inoculate the seed. This helps the crop to fix the maximum amount of valuable nitrogen plant food material from the air in your soil. For your soil's sake, inoculate all legume seed.

NITRAGIN

Group A—Alfalfa and Sweet Clover	{ 100 lb. size 70c
Group B—Clovers White Special	{ 100 lb. size 70c
Group C—Vetch, Garden and Sweet Peas	{ 100 lb. size 55c
Group D—Beans—all varieties	{ 1 lb. size 60c
Group E—Peanuts, Cowpeas, Velvet Beans, Crotalaria, Beggarweed and Alyce Clover	{ 100 lb. size 55c
Group L—Lespedeza	{ 100 lb. size 60c
Lupines—all varieties	{ 100 lb. size 55c
Special Cultures: Lima Bean Trefoil, Dalea or Woods Clover, Crown Vetch, Chick Peas, Hairy Indigo and Sesbania	{ 1/8 bu. size 25c 1 bu. size 70c
Garden Size, for Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, All Beans, Soy Beans and Lupines.	{ Each package will inoculate 12 lbs. seed—25c

DIXIE INOCULANT

Made in Florida Especially for Florida Soils

	(size)	Price
Soy Beans	{ 2 bushels 5 bushels	\$.30 .60
Lespedeza, Alyce Clover Hairy Indigo	{ 100 pounds	.50
Cowpeas, Crotalaria, Lima Beans, Peanuts and Velvet Beans	{ 100 pounds	.50
All Vetches, Austrian Peas, Wild Winter Peas, Garden and Sweet Peas	{ 100 pounds	.50
Lupines, all varieties	{ 100 pounds	.50
Clovers, Red Crimson, Ladino, White and Louisiana White	{ 100 pounds	.70
Alfalfa, Huban, Floranna, Sweet and Bur Clovers	{ 100 pounds	.70
Garden Size	{ 8 pounds	.20

PESTICIDE SECTION

(Insecticides, Fungicides, Fumigants, Rodenticides, Weed Killers, Spreaders, Stickers, Emulsifiers—Pages 56 to 71.)

The information and recommendations contained in this publication are generally based on the recommendations of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, the USDA, and experiments conducted by The Kilgore Seed Company and other agricultural chemical companies.

Every attempt has been made to provide such information in a clear and concise form for the benefit of our growers. Since constant changes are taking place in the field such as the introduction of new pesticides, new insect and disease problems, insects becoming resistant to some of the established pesticides, it is difficult to keep any annual publication strictly up-to-date. We therefore invite you to contact your local Kilgore Seed Company representative. He will be glad to assist you whenever you are facing new problems.

The use of pesticides is now just as necessary as that of fertilizer and various modern cultural practices. Many factors are involved in the use of pesticides in relation to obtaining the results desired, such as the choice of the proper pesticide for the control of the various diseases and insects and the time and method of application. Satisfactory control cannot be expected from poor or improperly timed applications. For best results the grower should adhere to a regular preventative spray or dust program. It is often impossible to gain satisfactory control after heavy infestations of either insects or diseases are established.

The Food and Drug Administration, through Public Law 518, commonly called "The Miller Amendment," established tolerances for the various pesticides on the various vegetable crops which govern the amount of residue of the pesticide which may legally and safely remain on vegetables at harvest time. It is very important that these tolerances are not exceeded in controlling insects and diseases. Therefore, control must be started early and the crop kept clean so as to avoid applying excessive amounts of pesticides close to maturity or harvest.

See page 57 for more detailed information on the Miller Amendment.

As a rule, it is much cheaper to use a combination spray or dust when one must contend with both insects and diseases, as one application may do both jobs. Most insecticides and fungicides are compatible and can be used together in sprays or dusts. Although we manufacture numerous combination dusts, only the more important are listed in this catalog. If you do not find the combination listed which you want, write to The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida, or call at any of our stores. You can be assured that you will receive fresh and perfectly blended dusts formulated to meet your particular requirements. Only high-grade technical materials are used by us in producing the various pesticidal compositions that you may desire.

SANITATION—Serious losses may result from neglect of a few simple rules. Diseases will spread readily from sick to healthy plants by various means, depending upon the nature of the disease. Spores of many species of fungi are air or wind-borne, others may be scattered over fields in rain or irrigation water. Insects, particularly those of the sucking type, such as aphids and thrips disseminate diseases. Certain cul-

tural operations, such as pruning, picking, transplanting, etc., may scatter diseases, especially those caused by bacteria and viruses (mosaic being a specific example of the latter.)

Considering methods of infection, it becomes obvious that the source of the disease should be destroyed. Affected plants, as well as decayed fruit, should be removed from the field and burned. Cultivation should be clean and frequent. Mechanical injury to plants by plowing, spraying or picking operations should be avoided as much as possible. Crop rotation is essential. The crop rotation program should provide that no host crop of the responsible disease is grown for several years. This method often proves cheaper than an attempt to control the disease chemically. As weeds serve as host plants to many insects, which may be carriers of fungi, viruses and other undesirable organisms, the necessity for their eradication certainly becomes evident. Whenever practical, soil moisture should be kept fairly constant. Corrective measures should be adopted where soils are either too acid or too alkaline.

MOSAIC—Mosaic disease is caused by virus organisms in the sap of the affected plants. The viruses may be transmitted in various ways from diseased to healthy plants. Insects undoubtedly play an important part in the transmission of the disease, although it may be spread by other means, such as pruning operations, bruising of plants by workers or mechanical equipment, picking fruit, the use of tobacco and by other means.

The symptoms of mosaic vary slightly in different plants, but in general, certain broad characteristic indications can be noted in most all infected plant types. There is usually a stunting or dwarfing with accompanying pattern of light yellowish areas merging with green patches, giving a "mottled" effect. Often there is a roughening of the surface, producing, in some cases, a warty appearance. Edges of leaves may cup downward. The fruit also may be mottled and warted.

Mosaic has become costly and destructive on many crops, especially peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers and squash. This disease apparently does not carry over in the soil, provided cover crops are turned under long enough to be decomposed before planting. It is carried from season to season in wild host plants (weeds) in and around the field, and is transmitted to the plants in the field by insects, particularly aphids and thrips.

Pepper and tomato seedbeds should have clean cultivation two or three weeks before planting the seed. The seedbeds should not be close to ditch banks or fence rows, unless the weeds near the beds are destroyed. Smoking or other use of tobacco should not be permitted while working in the seedbeds or handling plants. Tobacco mosaic has been known to be carried on tobacco. If plants become infected with mosaic in the seedbeds, do not set them in the field. Once the plants get the disease there is no known cure.

The State Experiment Stations recognize the severity of the problem and they are now engaged in the attempt to develop effective control measures by chemical or biological means. A serious effort is also being manifested in the development of resistant varieties of various vegetables commonly susceptible to virus diseases. In the event of success, such new varieties would hardly be available commercially for several years, and we would again like to stress the importance of sanitary practices and effective insect and weed eradication as the only means of reducing crop damage at the present time.

THE MILLER AMENDMENT . . . As it Concerns the Grower

THE MILLER AMENDMENT is a law which affects all growers who use pesticide sprays and dusts in combating insects, weeds, rodents and plant diseases. It sets up procedures for the Food and Drug Administration in Washington to use in establishing official limits as to how much of the spray or dust may remain on a crop. "PESTICIDE RESIDUES" means the amount of pesticide chemical left in or on the crop when it is harvested.

A "TOLERANCE" is simply the amount of pesticide which scientists have determined may safely remain as a residue on the food crop without injury to the consumer. The "tolerance" is specific for the pesticide and the crop. It is set by regulation.

PESTICIDE SPRAYS AND DUSTS are essential to assure the continued supply of high quality foods. The law is designed to permit the effective use of these sprays and dusts in the production of food without hazard to the consumer. In order to accomplish this, the USDA and the various State Experiment Stations establish a safe interval between the last application of the pesticide and harvest or other restrictive guides. The safe interval between last application and harvest is usually expressed as "days" or by such phrases as "Do not apply after edible parts begin to form," etc.

The law thus enables the grower to know with reasonable assurance what sprays and dusts he can use on his crops and how he must time his last application to avoid any excessive residue. All fruits, vegetables and grains are covered by the law.

Information regarding tolerances and safe intervals which may be established after publication of this catalog will be made available to all our sales personnel and we urge all growers to contact them at any time for this information.

All pesticides used in agriculture are reviewed by the FDA and are either:

- (1) Given a tolerance expressed in parts per million (ppm) for specific crops;
- (2) Considered as safe chemicals (A limited number of pesticide chemicals have been officially declared safe and do not require either a tolerance or exemption. These chemicals are ferrous sulphate, lime, lime-sulphur, potassium polysulfide, sodium carbonate, sodium polysulfide and sulphur);
- (3) Exempt from the requirements of a tolerance. (Allethrin, Basic Copper Sulfate, Bordeaux Mixtures, Copper-A Compound, Copper Acetate, Copper Carbonate, Copper-Lime Mixtures, Copper Oleate, Copper Oxychloride, Copper Silicate, Copper Sulfate Monohydrate, Copper-Zinc-Chromate, Cuprous Oxide, MGK-264, n-Propyl isome, Petroleum oils, Piperonyl Butoxide, Piperonyl Cyclonene, Pyrethrins, Rotenone, Ryania, and Sabadilla when applied to growing crops in accordance with good agricultural practices. They are not exempt when applied to a crop at the time of or after harvest. Bacillus thuringiensis, when applied on certain specified crops. Ammonia, when applied to certain citrus fruits after harvest. Carbon Disulfide, Carbon Tetrachloride, Chloroform, Chloropicrin, Ethylene Dibromide, Ethylene Dichloride and Methylene Chloride, when used as a fumigant on specified grains.)
- (4) Given a Zero tolerance. (A Zero tolerance means that no amount of the pesticide chemical may remain on the raw agricultural product.)
- (5) Registered on a "No Residue" basis. (When used according to recommendations no residue will remain on the raw agricultural product, registration on a "No Residue" basis is the equivalent of a Zero tolerance. All chemicals other than those which are considered safe, exempt, or which have had a tolerance established for specific crops must be considered as having a Zero tolerance.)

Safe Combinations of INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Pesticides	Trade Names	Can be used with
STREPTOMYCIN.....	(Agrimycin) (Agri-Strep).....	Neutral copper compounds, carbamates and most insecticides in wettable form.
PARATHION.....	Kilphos.....	
MALATHION.....		DDT, TDE, methoxychlor, chlordane, BHC, lindane, toxaphene, aldrin, dieldrin, ferbam, maneb, nabam, zineb, ziram, cryolite, and sulphur.
DDT.....	Kilcide.....	Most copper compounds can be used with parathion and malathion for spraying mixtures if mixed and used immediately.
TDE.....	RHothane.....	
METHOXYCHLOR.....	Marlate.....	Each other and also with nicotine, sulphur, copper, ferbam, maneb, nabam, zineb, ziram, and Karathane.
CHLORDANE.....	Kilchlor.....	
BHC.....	(Gamtox) (Kilhex).....	Each other and also with nicotine, sulphur, copper, ferbam, maneb, nabam, zineb, ziram, and Karathane.
LINDANE.....	(Isotox) (Kilgam).....	
TOXAPHENE.....	(Alltox) (Kilphene).....	Each other and also with nicotine, sulphur, copper, ferbam, maneb, nabam, zineb, ziram, and Karathane.
ALDRIN.....		
DIELDRIN.....		Each other and also with nicotine, sulphur, copper, ferbam, maneb, nabam, zineb, ziram, and Karathane.
TEPP.....		
NICOTINE.....		DDT, toxaphene, sulphur, copper, nabam, and zineb.
CRYOLITE.....	Kryocide.....	Sulphur, copper, nabam, zineb, and parathion.
Do not use emulsions with sulphur.		

WARNINGS—A Reference to this table may prevent serious crop losses

DON'T USE THE FOLLOWING PRODUCTS ON THE CROPS LISTED

DDT (Kilcide), Cucurbits (cucumbers, squash, melons, etc.) TDE (RHothane), Cucurbits. TOXAPHENE (Kilphené) (Alltox), Cucurbits, young tomatoes*, tobacco, lettuce and escarolle**, avocados, pole beans. BHC (Gamtox) (Kilhex), Cucurbits, corn, greens, young tomatoes, potatoes and other tuber or root crops, cowpeas and beans. LINDANE (Isotox) (Kilgam), Corn, young cucurbits when heavy dew is present, potatoes and other tuber or root crops. CHLORDANE (Kilchlor), Cucurbits, tobacco seedbeds and young tobacco plants in field. KRYOCIDE, Corn, Asparagus plumosus. COPPER COMPOUNDS. Corn, turnips, mustard greens, and sorghums. TEPP, Tomatoes.

*As toxaphene may prove toxic to young tomato plants in some local areas, local experiment stations should be consulted before treating. **Do not treat lettuce and escarolle within a period of three weeks from seeding or transplanting.

Avoid combinations of emulsions and wettable powders. Many are not compatible physically.

SEED TREATMENT

DAMPING-OFF CONTROL

These recommendations are for the control of various soil fungi which cause damping-off.

		Oz. Per Bu.	Tspns. Per Lb.
Beans, Lima.....	Spergon or Delsan	2	1/3
Beans, Snap and Pole.....	Spergon or Delsan	2	1/3
Peas, English.....	Spergon or Delsan	2	1/3
Cowpeas.....	Spergon or Delsan	2	1/3
Corn.....	Arasan or Ortho Seedguard	2	1/4
Broccoli.....	Arasan		1/2
Cantaloupe.....	Arasan or Semesan	1	
Carrot.....	Spergon	3/4	
Celery.....	Spergon	3/4	
Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc.....	Arasan or Semesan	1/2	
Cucumber.....	Arasan or Semesan	1	
Eggplant.....	Semesan	3/4	
Escarolle.....	Arasan or Spergon	1	
Lettuce.....	Arasan or Spergon	1	
Pepper.....	Semesan	1/2	
Potato.....	{ Orthocide 50-W { Gibberellic Acid	4	
Spinach.....	Arasan	1/2	
Tomato.....	Spergon	1	
Watermelon.....	Arasan or Spergon	1	

The seed and seed treatment material should be thoroughly mixed together in a rotary drum mixer until all the seed is uniformly coated. In most cases this will take from three to five minutes at a speed of forty revolutions per minute. Do not use more material than recommended. Screen off excess dust.

SEED-BORNE DISEASE CONTROL

Bichloride of Mercury (Corrosive sublimate) treatment:
Cucumbers: Dilute 1:1000, immersing seed for 10 minutes.

Less hard seeds: Dilute 1:1000, immersing seeds for 5 minutes.

For small quantities of seeds, dissolve 1 tablet in 1 pint of water.

For larger quantities, dissolve 1 oz. of the powder form in 7½ gallons of water. It is advisable to dissolve the powder in a small quantity (a pint or quart) of boiling water first.

Place seeds in loosely woven cloth bags (about half full.) Submerge bags in solution and stir with a stick to loosen adhering bubbles. After soaking the proper length of time, remove bags and drain thoroughly. Seed should be washed for 15 minutes in several changes of water. Then spread in thin layers to dry.

Do not prepare solution of bichloride of mercury in metal containers. Only glass, earthenware or wooden vessels should be used. In working with the compound, the greatest caution should be exercised, as it is extremely poisonous.

HOT WATER TREATMENT:

Black Rot. Cabbage seed which is not known to be free from the black rot organism should be soaked in water held at 122° F. for 25 minutes (cauliflower and broccoli, 18 minutes.) Use an accurate thermometer and hold the temperature within 1° F. of that specified to control the disease without injuring the seed. Fill a cheesecloth bag two-thirds full of seed, tie the top, immerse it in the hot water and then stir it enough to remove the air. After treatment, dip the seed in cold water, drain and spread in a thin layer to dry.

Use new land for seedbeds or old land in which cabbage or other related crops have not been grown for two years.

Do not use plants from a plant bed in which black rot has been found.

Bureau of Standards Liquid Measurements

3 Tsp.—1 tbs.	1 Cup—8 ounces	2 Pts.—1 quart
2 Tbs.—1 ounce	2 Cups—1 pint	4 Qts.—1 gal.
16 Tbs.—1 cup		

DILUTION TABLE FOR INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Material	Average amounts needed to make spray		
Agri-mycin 100 at 200 p.p.m. level	100 Gals. 19 oz.	4 Gals. 4 tbsp.	1 Gal. 1 tbsp.
Agri-Strep.....	16 oz.	4 tbs.	1 tbs.
Aldrin 2 Spray.....	1 qt.		
Alltox Spray No. 4.8	2½ pts.	3¾ tbs.	4 tsp.
Aramite.....	1½ lbs.	4 tbs.	1 tbs.
Arsenate of Lead.....	2 lbs.	10 tbs.	2½ tbs.
Black Leaf 40.....	1 qt.	8 tsp.	2 tsp.
C-M-Z Bean Spray.....	10 lbs.	20 tbs.	5 tbs.
C-M-Z Spray Improved.....	6 lbs.	14 tbs.	3½ tsp.
C-M-Z- Garden Spray.....	5 lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
Copper-A Compound.....	4 lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
DDT 25% Emulsion.....	2 qts.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
DDT 50% Wettable.....	2 lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
Diazinon 25-E.....	1 pt.	4 tsp.	1 tsp.
Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb.	4 tbs.	1 tbs.
Dieldrin Emulsion (1.5).....	1 qt.	3¾ tbs.	4 tsp.
Dithane D-14 (Nabam).....	2 qts.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
(Zinc Sulphate).....	12 oz.	3 tsp.	¾ tsp.
Dithane M-22 (Maneb).....	1½ lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Dithane Z-78 (Zineb).....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Dyrene.....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Endrin 1.6.....	1½ pts.		
Fermate.....	2 lbs.	9-1/3 tbs.	7 tsp.
Fungicide 658.....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Gamtox 10 Wettable.....	3 lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
Heptachlor—2 Spray.....	1 qt.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Isotox Garden Spray.....	1 qt.	8 tsp.	2 tsp.
Isotox Spray No. 200.....	1 pt.	4 tsp.	1 tsp.
Isotox Wettable No. 25.....	1 lb.	4 tbs.	1 tbs.
Karathane WD.....	½ lb.	2 tbs.	1½ tsp.
Kelthane W.....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Kilchlor 40-W (Chlordane).....	2½ lbs.	6¾ tbs.	4 tsp.
Kilcop "53".....	4 lbs.	10 tbs.	2½ tbs.
Kryocide.....	4 lbs.	13 tbs.	3-1/3 tbs.
Malathion "50" Spray.....	1 qt.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Malathion 25% Wet.....	4 lbs.	7 tbs.	5 tsp.
Marlate 50 Methoxychlor Spray.....	3 lbs.	11 tbs.	8 tsp.
Manganese Sulphate.....	3 lbs.	6-2/3 tbs.	5 tsp.
Manzate (Maneb).....	1½ lbs.	3¼ tbs.	4 tsp.
Oil Emulsion (NP 90).....	1½ gals.		
Orthocide 50-W.....	4 lbs.	12 tbs.	3 tbs.
Orthol Garden Spray.....		7½ tbs.	5½ tsp.
Ortho-Klor 44 Spray (Chlordane).....		8 tbs.	2 tbs.
Parathion 8.....	½ pt.		
Ortho Spray Sticker.....	1 pt.		
Parzate (Zineb).....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Phosdrin EC-2.....	1 pt.		
Phygon-XL.....	12 oz.	3 tbs.	2¼ tsp.
Plyac.....	½ pt.		
RHothane WP-50.....	2½ lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
RHothane 25% Emulsion.....	1 qt.	8 tsp.	2 tsp.
Spergon Wettable.....	4 lbs.	11 tbs.	8 tsp.
Systox.....	1 qt.		
Tedion 25-W.....	½ lb.	2 tbs.	1½ tsp.
Terrap 40.....	8 oz.		
Terraclor 75-W.....	5 lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
Thiodan EC-2.....	1 qt.	8 tsp.	2 tsp.
Toxaphene 40-W.....	4 lbs.	8 tbs.	2 tbs.
Toxaphene 60-E.....	1-1/3 pts.	9 tsp.	3 tsp.
Trithion 25-W.....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Trithion 4 Flowable.....	1 pt.	4 tsp.	1 tsp.
Triton B-1956.....	6 tbs.	¾ tsp.	20 drops
Triton X-100.....	6 tbs.	¾ tsp.	20 drops
Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs.		
Volck Isotox Spray.....		20 tbs.	5 tbs.
Volck Oil Spray.....		10 lbs.	2½ tbs.
Volck Soluble Oil.....	1 gal.		
Zerlate.....	2 lbs.	5 tbs.	4 tsp.
Zinc Sulphate.....	¾ lb.	3 tbs.	2 tsp.

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

Limitations are expressed as minimum days between last application and harvest or grazing.

BEANS— INSECTS

	Coined Common Name	Limitations (Days)
Leaf miners	Kilphos-Sulphur Dust No. 1..Parathion.....	20-35 lbs., acre..... 3
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 3
	Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals..... 7
	Diazinon-Sulphur Dust No. 1.....	20-35 lbs., acre..... 3
Bean leafhoppers	Kilphos-Sulphur Dust No. 1..Parathion.....	20-35 lbs., acre..... 3
Bean leaf rollers	Kilcide-Sulphur Dust No. 2..DDT.....	20-35 lbs., acre..... 7
Thrips	DDT Wettable 50%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 7
Armyworms	Kilchlor-Kilphene Poison Bait No. 11.....	Chlordane..... 15-30 lbs., acre
Cutworms	Kilphene Poison Bait No. 9.....	Toxaphene..... 15-30 lbs., acre
	Kilchlor Poison Bait No. 8.....	Chlordane..... 15-30 lbs., acre
(Keep off foliage)		
Mexican bean beetles	Kilphos-Sulphur Dust No. 1..Parathion.....	20-35 lbs., acre..... 3
	Rotenone Dust No. 1.....	20-30 lbs., acre..... 0



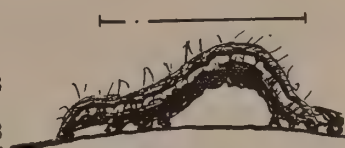
Adult
BEAN LEAFHOPPER

DISEASES

Rust	Sulphur Dust.....	20-40 lbs., acre..... 0
Powdery mildew	Sulphur—Wettable.....	10-16 lbs., 100 gals..... 0
	Maneb-Sulphur Dust No. 2.....	25-40 lbs., acre..... 4
	Maneb 80% W.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals..... 4

BROCCOLI, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER— INSECTS

Aphids	Phosdrin EC-2.....	1 pt., 100 gals..... 3
	Kilphos Dust No. 4.....	Parathion..... 25 lbs., acre..... 21
	TEPP 40.....	½ pt., 100 gals..... 3
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 7
Cabbageworms	Parathion 8.....	½ pt., 100 gals..... 21
	Marlate 50.....	Methoxychlor..... 3 lbs., 100 gals..... 14
	Marlate Dust No. 1.....	Methoxychlor..... 25-35 lbs., acre..... 14
	Phosdrin EC-2.....	1 pt., 100 gals..... 3
Leaf miners	Rotenone Dust No. 1.....	25-35 lbs., acre..... 0
	Endrin 1.6 Spray.....	1 pt., 100 gals..... 35
	Kilphos Dust No. 4.....	Parathion..... 25 lbs., acre..... 21
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 7
Cutworms	Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals..... 7
Armyworms	Kilchlor-Kilphene Poison.....	Chlordane..... 15-30 lbs., acre
Harlequin bug	Bait No. 11.....	Toxaphene..... 15-30 lbs., acre
Grasshoppers	Kilphene Poison Bait No. 10.....	Toxaphene..... 15-30 lbs., acre
Mole crickets	Kilchlor Poison Bait No. 8.....	Chlordane..... 15-30 lbs., acre
(Keep off foliage)		



CABBAGE LOOPER



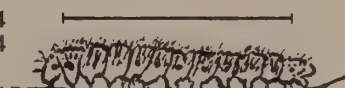
Adult
HARLEQUIN BUG

DISEASES

For Seedbeds	Spergon Dust No. 1.....	Chloranil..... 20-25 lbs., acre	(Seedbed only)
Downy mildew	Spergon Wettable.....	Chloranil..... 4 lbs., 100 gals.	
For Crops in Field	Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals.	7
Alternaria leaf spot	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	7
Downy mildew			

CELERY— INSECTS

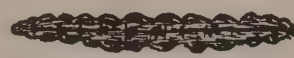
Cutworms	Toxaphene 40.....	3 lbs., 100 gals.....	14
Armyworms	Kilphene Poison Bait No. 9.....	Toxaphene..... 15-30 lbs., acre.....	14
Celery leaf tiers	Kilphene 10 Dust.....	Toxaphene..... 20 lbs., acre.....	14
Celery loopers	25% DDT Emulsion.....	1 qt., 100 gals.....	14
Aphids	Kilphos Dust No. 4.....	Parathion..... 20 lbs., acre.....	15
Thrips	25% DDT Emulsion.....	1 qt., 100 gals.....	14
	Parathion 15-W.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals.....	7



IMPORTED
CABBAGEWORM

DISEASES

Early blight	Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals.	7
Late blight	Kilcop "53".....	Copper..... 4 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
	Maneb 80% W.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals.....	7
	Dyrene.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
	Fungicide 658.....	Copper-Zinc-Chromate..... 2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Bacterial leaf spot	Agrimycin 25-50 ppm plus 4 lbs. neutral copper, 100 gals.		(Seedbed only)
in seedbeds	Streptomycin 25-50 ppm plus 4 lbs. neutral copper, 100 gals.		
	Fungicide 658.....	Copper..... 2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0



CELERY LEAF TIER

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

CORN— INSECTS

	Coined Common Name	Limitations (Days)
Corn earworms	Kilphos Dust No. 4..... <i>Parathion</i>	25 lbs., acre..... 3
	Kilphos-Kilcide Dust No. 4..... <i>DDT</i>	30-33 lbs., acre..... 3
	Kilcide 10 Dust..... <i>DDT</i>	20-30 lbs., acre..... 1
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 3
	DDT Wettable—50%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 1
Fall armyworms	25% DDT Emulsion.....	2 qts., 100 gals..... 1
	Kilphos Dust No. 4..... <i>Parathion</i>	25 lbs., acre..... 3
Corn lantern flies	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 3
Corn silk flies	Toxaphene 40-W.....	2½ lbs., 100 gals..... 21
Cutworms	Ortho-Klor 8..... <i>Chlordane</i>	Broadcast 1 gal., acre..... 0
	Aldrin Emulsion.....	Broadcast 2 gals., acre..... 0
DISEASES	Zineb Dust No. 2.....	30-35 lbs., acre..... 0
	Maneb 80%.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals..... 0
	Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lbs., 100 gals..... 0
	Maneb Dust No. 1.....	30-35 lbs., acre..... 0



CORN EARWORM
(TOMATO FRUITWORM)



WIREWORM

COWPEAS— INSECTS

Pod weevils	Kilphene 5—Sulphur Dust..... <i>Toxaphene</i>	25-30 lbs., acre..... 5
	Kilcide-Sulphur Dust No. 2..... <i>DDT</i>	20-35 lbs., acre..... 7
DISEASES	Kilcop Dust No. 1..... <i>Copper</i>	25-35 lbs., acre..... 0
	Scab and leaf blight.....	

CUCUMBER, SQUASH, CANTALOUPE— INSECTS

Aphids	Kilphos Dust No. 1..... <i>Parathion</i>	20-25 lbs., acre..... 3
	Kilgam Dust No. 5..... <i>Lindane</i>	25-33 lbs., acre..... 1
	Parathion 15-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals..... 3
	TEPP 40.....	1 pt., 100 gals..... 3
	Isotox Wettable No. 25..... <i>Lindane</i>	1 lb., 100 gals..... 1
Leaf miners	Kilphos Dust No. 4..... <i>Parathion</i>	25 lbs., acre..... 15
	Parathion 15-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals..... 3
	Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals..... 7
Cucumber beetles	Kilgam Dust No. 5..... <i>Lindane</i>	25-33 lbs., acre..... 1
Pickleworms	Kilphos Dust No. 1..... <i>Parathion</i>	20-25 lbs., acre..... 3
Melonworms	Isotox Wettable No. 25..... <i>Lindane</i>	1 lb., 100 gals..... 1
Squash bugs	Parathion 15-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals..... 3
DISEASES	Zineb Dust No. 2.....	25-35 lbs., acre..... 7
	Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals..... 7
	Maneb 80% (Not on Cantaloupes).....	1½ lbs., 100 gals..... 0
	Powdery mildew.....	
Powdery mildew	Karathane 25-W.....	6 to 8 oz., 100 gals..... 7
	Karathane Dust No. 1.....	20-30 lbs., acre..... 7
Angular leaf spot	Orthocide 50-W..... <i>Captan</i>	4 lbs., 100 gals..... 0
Anthrachnose	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 7



Adult
STRIPED CUCUMBER
BEETLE



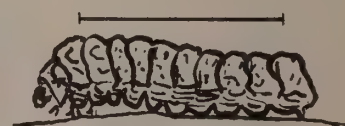
SQUASH BUG

EGGPLANT— INSECTS

Aphids	Kilphos Sulphur Dust No. 4..... <i>Parathion</i>	20-30 lbs., acre..... 3
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 3
Thrips	TEPP 40.....	1 pt., 100 gals..... 3
	Kelthane W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals..... 2
Leaf miners	TEPP 40.....	1 pt., 100 gals..... 3
	Kilphos Dust No. 4..... <i>Parathion</i>	25 lbs., acre..... 3
Red spiders	Kelthane Dust No. 1.....	25-50 lbs., acre..... 2
	Kilchlor-Kilphene.....	
Cutworms	Poison Bait No. 11.....	<i>Toxaphene</i> 15-30 lbs., acre..... (Keep off foliage)
Mole crickets	Kilphene 10 Dust..... <i>Chlordane</i>	25-30 lbs., acre..... 5
Fruitworms		

FLOWERS— INSECTS

Caterpillars	Kilgore's General Purpose Dust for Flowers and Shrubs.....	See Label
Beetles	Isotox Garden Spray..... <i>Lindane</i>	1 qt., 100 gals.
Aphids	Kilgore's Poison Bait No. 11.....	<i>Toxaphene</i> 15-30 lbs., acre
Thrips		
Cutworms, mole crickets	Kilgore's Slug Dust.....	<i>Chlordane</i> 15-30 lbs., acre
Snails and Slugs	Kilgore's General Purpose Dust for Flowers and Shrubs.....	See Label
DISEASES	Dithane Z-78..... <i>Zineb</i>	2 lbs., 100 gals.
	Orthocide 50-W..... <i>Captan</i>	4 lbs., 100 gals.
	Karathane 25-W.....	8 oz., 100 gals.



SQUASH VINE BORER

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

FRUIT TREES—

INSECTS		Name	(Days)	
Aphids.....	}	Malathion 50 Spray.....	2 qts. 100 gals.	S
Spider Mites.....		Volck Oil Spray.....	See Label	E
Scale Insects.....		Zineb 75%.....	½ to 1 lb., 100 gals	E
White Flies.....				
Rust Mites.....				
Mealybugs.....	}	Malathion 50 Spray.....	2 qts., 100 gals.	L
Orange Dogs.....		Gamtox 10-W.....	BHC..... 2½ lbs., 100 gals.	A
Grasshoppers.....		DDT 50-W.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.	B
DISEASES				
Melanose.....	}	Kilcop "53" Copper.....	Copper..... 1 ½-3 lbs., 100 gals.	E
Citrus Scab.....		Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.	L
Anthracnose.....				S
Greasy Spot.....				
Mineral Deficiency.....	}	Es-Min-El.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.	

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GREEN PUMPKIN BUG
(SOUTHERN STINK BUG)

GLADIOLUS—

INSECTS				
Thrips.....	{	Endrin 1.6 Spray.....	1 pt., 100 gals.	
Armyworms.....		DDT 50% Wettable.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.	
		Dieldrin Emulsion.....	(1.5 lbs. technical per gal.).....	3 pts., 100 gals.
Red spider.....	{	Kilphos Dust No. 2.....	Parathion.....	25-35 lbs., acre
		Parathion 15-W.....		1 lb., 100 gals.
		Wettable Sulphur.....		12 lbs., 100 gals.
		Kelthane W.....		2 lbs., 100 gals.
DISEASES				
Curvularia.....	{	Orthocide 50-W.....	Captan.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.
Botrytis.....		Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....		2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals.
Stemphylium.....		Zineb 75%.....		2 lbs., 100 gals.



PEPPER WEEVIL

LAWNS—

INSECTS			
Chinch bugs.....	}	Kilgore's 25% DDT Emulsion.....	1 qt. to 100 sq. ft.
		Kilgore's Kil-Chinch.....	Treat infested areas with 2 lbs., 100 sq. ft.
		Trithion 2-E.....	1 qt. to 3000 sq. ft.
		V-C 13.....	1 pt. to 1300 sq. ft.
		Diazinon 25 Emulsion.....	¼ pt. to 1000 sq. ft.
Armyworms.....	}	Saba Chinch.....	Treat infested areas with 4 lbs., 1000 sq. ft.
Sod webworms.....		Kilgore's 25% DDT Emulsion.....	1 qt. to 1000 sq. ft.
Mole crickets.....	}	Kilchlor Dust No. 1.....	Chlordane..... 3 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.
Ants.....		Kilgore's Nema-Kil®.....	Nemagon..... 1 qt. to 600-800 sq. ft.
Nematodes.....	}		

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Adult
COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

LETTUCE, ESCAROLLE

INSECTS		} Kilchlor-Kilphene Poison Bait No. 11.....	} Chlordane.....15-30 lbs., acre Toxaphene.....	} Keep off Foliage
Cutworms.....				
Mole crickets.....				
Aphids and loopers.....	} Parathion 15-W.....1 lb., 100 gals.....21 25% DDT Emulsion.....1 qt., 100 gals.....21			
DISEASES		} Zineb 75%.....2 lbs., 100 gals.....7 Maneb 80%.....1½ lbs., 100 gals.....7		
Downy Mildew.....				

OKRA—

INSECTS				
Aphids.....	}	TEPP 40.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	3
Leaf miners.....		Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....	25-30 lbs., acre..... 3
Okra caterpillars.....	}	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
		DDT 50% Wettable.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	7
	}	Kilcide 5 Dust.....	DDT.....	25-30 lbs., acre..... 7



Wingless Adult
APHID

ONION—

INSECTS				
Thrips.....	}	Phosdrin EC-2.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	1
		Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	15
DISEASES				
Alternaria Blight.....	}	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	7
Downy Mildew.....		Maneb 80%.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals.....	0

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

PASTURES— INSECTS

Coined Common
Name

Limitations
(Days)

Aphids.....	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	15
	TEPP 40.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	3
Sod webworms.....	Kilphene 10-Dust*.....	Toxaphene.....20-30 lbs., acre.....	*
Armyworms.....	Kilcide 10 Dust*.....	DDT.....20-30 lbs., acre.....	*
Grasshoppers.....			

*CAUTION: Do not use in pastures for dairy cows or animals being finished for slaughter.

PEANUTS— INSECTS

Velvet bean caterpillars.....	Kilcide-Sulphur Dust No. 2.....	DDT.....25-30 lbs., acre.....	*
	Kryocide—Sulphur Dust No. 4.....	Cryolite.....25-35 lbs., acre.....	*
DISEASES			
Leaf Spot.....	Dusting Sulphur.....	15-25 lbs., acre.....	0

*Do not feed treated hay to livestock.

PEPPER— INSECTS

Aphids.....	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....20-30 lbs., acre.....	3
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
	TEPP 40%.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	3
Pepper weevils.....	Kilhex Dust No. 3.....	BHC.....See Label	
Fall armyworms.....	DDT 25% Emulsion.....	2 qts., 100 gals.....	3
Blister beetles.....	Gamtox Wettable 10.....	BHC.....See Label	
	Kilphene 10 Dust.....	Toxaphene.....25-30 lbs., acre.....	5

DISEASES

Cercospora leaf spot	Improved C-M-Z Spray.....	6 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
	Kilcop Dust No. 3.....	Copper.....30-35 lbs., acre.....	0
	Kilcop "53".....	Copper.....4 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Alternaria leaf spot	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Phytophthora blight	Nabam plus Zinc Sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals.....	0
	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
	Maneb 80%.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Bacterial leaf spot	Agrimycin (100 PPM).....	plus 4 lbs. neutral copper, 100 gals. { (Seedbed only)	
	Agrimycin 500.....	5 lbs., 100 gals.....	
	Fungicide 658.....	Copper-Zinc-Chromate.....2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Damp-off.....	Orthocide 50-W.....	Captan.....4 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Blossom-end rot.....	Calcium Chloride.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.....	0

POTATOES— INSECTS

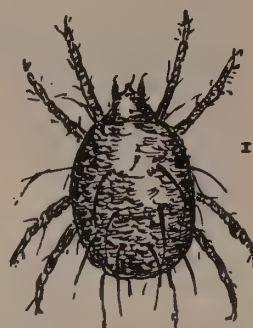
Aphids.....	Thiodan EC-2.....	1 qt., 100 gals.....	0
	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....20-40 lbs., acre.....	5
	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	5
Leaf miners.....	Phosdrin EC-2.....	½ pt., 100 gals.....	1
	Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals.....	14
Armyworms.....			
Cutworms.....	Kilphene 5 Dust.....	Toxaphene.....20-40 lbs., acre.....	0
Colorado potato beetles.....	Toxaphene 40.....	2½ lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Pumpkin bugs.....	DDT Emulsion 25%.....	1 qt., 100 gals.....	0
Leaf-footed bugs.....			
DISEASES			
Late blight.....	Zineb Dust No. 2.....	25-35 lbs., acre.....	0
Early blight.....	Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals.....	0
	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0

POTATOES (SWEET)— INSECTS

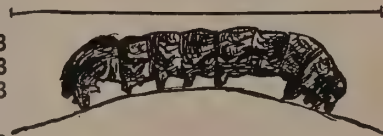
Caterpillars.....	Kilphene 10 Dust.....	Toxaphene.....25 lbs., acre.....	0
Gold bugs.....	Toxaphene 40.....	2½ lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Grasshoppers.....			
Sweet Pot. Weevil.....	Dieldrin Dust No. 1 (2%).....	75 lbs., acre.....	see label

RADISH, TURNIP, MUSTARD—

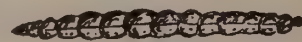
INSECTS			
Aphids.....	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....15 lbs., acre.....	10
Caterpillars.....	Parathion 15-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals.....	10
Mildew.....	TEPP 40%.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	3
	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	7



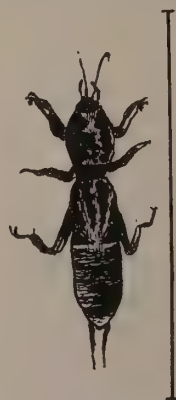
RED SPIDER



CUTWORM



TOMATO PINWORM



Adult
MOLE CRICKET



LEAF-FOOTED PLANT BUG

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

SHRUBS—

INSECTS

Coined Common
Name

Limitations
(Days)

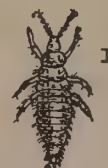
Aphids.....	} Kilgore's General Purpose Dust for Flowers and Shrubs.....	See Label
Spider Mites.....		
Scale Insects.....		Malathion 50 Spray.....2 qts., 100 gals.
Thrips.....		Isotox Garden Spray.....Lindane.....1 qt., 100 gals.

Caterpillars.....	} Volck Isotox Spray.....	Oil-Lindane.....	See Label
Mealybugs.....			
White flies.....			

DISEASES

Petal Blight.....	} Kilgore's General Purpose Dust for Flowers and Shrubs.....	See Label
Leaf Spot.....		Dithane Z-78.....Zineb.....2 lbs., 100 gals.

Iron deficiency (soil).....	} Kilgore's Iron Aid.....	See Label
Iron and Other.....		
Mineral deficiencies.....		Kilgore's Improved CMZ Garden Spray.....5 lbs., 100 gals.



Nymph
THRIP

STRAWBERRIES—

INSECTS

Aphids.....	} Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
Thrips.....		Malathion 25-W.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.....3
Red Spiders.....		Kilphos-Sulphur Dust No. 6. Parathion.....	20-25 lbs., acre.....3
		TEPP 40%.....	3/4 pt., 100 gals.....3

Pameras.....	} Kilcide-Sulphur Dust No. 1..DDT.....	20 lbs., acre.....	5
Flea beetles.....			
Leaf rollers.....			
Grasshoppers.....			

Mole crickets.....	} Kilchlor Poison Bait No. 8...Chlordane.....	15-25 lbs., acre.....	} (Keep off foliage)
Cutworms.....		Kilchlor-Kilphene Poison } Chlordane.....	
Field crickets.....		Bait No. 11.....Toxaphene.....	

Budworms.....	} DDT 25% Emulsion.....	2 qts., 100 gals.....	5
(Lesser cornstalk borer).....		Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....3

Wireworms.....	} Ortho-Klor 8 (Soil Application).Chlordane Broadcast 1 gal., acre		
		Parathion 8 (Soil Application) Broadcast 1 qt. acre	

DISEASES

Common Leaf Spot	} Kilcop Dust No. 2	Copper	20-30 lbs., acre	see label
Leaf Scorch		Kilcop "53"	Copper	4 lbs. 100 gals.
Leaf Blight	} Zineb Dust No. 1		20-30 lbs., acre	7
Fruit Rots		Orthocide 50-W	Captan	4 lbs., 100 gals.



Adult
THRIP



Adult
CHINCH BUG

TOBACCO—

INSECTS

Aphids.....	} Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....	10-35 lbs., acre
		Parathion 15-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals.
		TEPP 40%.....	1 pt., 100 gals.

Budworms.....	} RHothane Dust No. 1.....	TDE.....	25-35 lbs., acre
		DDT 50% Wettable.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.
		RHothane WP-50.....	TDE.....2 lbs., 100 gals.

Hornworms.....	} RHothane Dust No. 1.....	TDE.....	25-30 lbs., acre
		Kryocide Dust No. 10.....	Cryolite.....25-35 lbs., acre
		RHothane WP-50.....	TDE.....2 lbs., 100 gals.

Mole crickets.....	} Kilchlor Poison Bait No. 8*..Chlordane.....15-20 lbs., acre		
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*CAUTION: Do not use directly on plants.
Scatter in paths or walk ways.



Nymph
CHINCH BUG

DISEASES—PLANT BEDS

Blue mold.....	}	Zineb Dust No. 2.....	1½ to 4 lbs. to 100 sq. yds.
		Zineb 75%.....	4 lbs., 100 gals.
		Fermate 76%.....	Ferbam.....3 lbs., 100 gals.

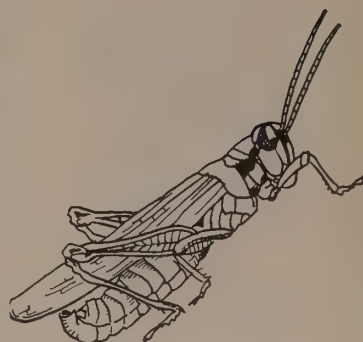
The Kilgore Seed Company processes many combinations of insecticides and fungicides which are too numerous to recommend in our General Catalog. If you do not find the combination you want, write our General Office in Plant City or call at your nearest Kilgore Store; it is likely we will have a dust in stock to fill your requirements.

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

TOMATOES—

	Coined Common Name		Limitations (Days)
INSECTS			
Aphids.....	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....25-35 lbs., acre.....	3
Thrips.....	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
	Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals.....	3
Armyworms.....	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....25-35 lbs., acre.....	3
Cutworms.....	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
Tomato fruitworms.....	DDT 25% Emulsion.....	1 qt., 100 gals.....	3
Pinworms.....	DDT 50% Wettable.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
	RHothane WP-50.....	TDE.....2 lbs., 100 gals.....	1
	Kilchlor-Kilphene Poison }.....	Chlordane.....20-25 lbs., acre.....	0
	Bait No. 11.....	Toxaphene.....(Keep off foliage)	
Leaf miners.....	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....25-35 lbs., acre.....	3
Pumpkin bugs.....	Parathion 15-W.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
Leaf-footed plant bugs.....	Diazinon 25-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals.....	3
	Phosdrin EC-2.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	1
Hornworms.....	Toxaphene 40.....	Toxaphene.....3 lbs., 100 gals.....	3
	RHothane 25% Emulsion.....	TDE.....1 qt., 100 gals.....	1
	Marlate 50.....	Methoxychlor.....3 lbs., 100 gals.....	1
	Marlate Dust No. 1.....	Methoxychlor.....25-35 lbs., acre.....	1



GRASSHOPPER

DISEASES

Late blight.....	Maneb 80%.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Early blight.....	Zineb Dust No. 2.....	30-40 lbs., acre.....	0
Gray leaf-spot.....	Nabam plus zinc sulphate.....	2 qts. plus ¾ lb., 100 gals.....	0
Stemphylium.....	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
	Dyrene 50%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Botrytis.....	Phygon XL.....	Dichlone.....¾ lb., 100 gals.....	0
(Gray mold).....	Fermate 76%.....	Ferbam.....2 lbs., 100 gals.....	14
	Dyrene 50%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Bacterial leaf spot.....	Agrimycin (100 PPM) (Seedbed) plus 4 lbs. Neutral Copper.....	100 gals.....	
	Agrimycin 500 (Seedbed only).....	5 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
	Fungicide 658.....	Copper-Zinc-Chromate.....2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0



TOMATO HORNWORM

WATERMELON—

INSECTS			
Aphids.....	Kilgam Dust No. 5.....	Lindane.....15-30 lbs., acre.....	0
Leaf miners.....	Kilphos Dust No. 1.....	Parathion.....20-35 lbs., acre.....	7
	Parathion 15-W.....	1 lb., 100 gals.....	3
	TEPP 40%.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	3
Rindworms.....	Kilgam Dust No. 5.....	Lindane.....15-30 lbs., acre.....	0
	Kryocide Dust No. 10.....	Cryolite.....30-40 lbs., acre.....	0
	Phosdrin EC-2.....	1 pt., 100 gals.....	1
Cutworms.....	Poison Bait No. 8*.....	Chlordane.....20-25 lbs., acre.....	

*Keep off foliage



MELON OR ONION THRIPS

DISEASES

Cercospora Leaf Spot.....	Maneb 80%.....	1½ lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Downy mildew.....	Zineb Dust No. 2.....	30-40 lbs., acre.....	0
Anthrachnose.....	Zineb 75%.....	2 lbs., 100 gals.....	0
Gummy stem blight.....	Orthocide 50-W.....	Captan.....4 lbs., 100 gals.....	0

TERMITE CONTROL—

Termites.....	Ortho-Klor 8 Spray.....	Chlordane.....1 qt., 25 gals.
	Dieldrin 1.5 Spray.....	1 qt., 15 gals.



SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE WINGED ADULT

Apply to infected soil areas with low pressure spraying equipment. Thoroughly soak area. Where outside trenching operations next to foundation walls are desired, dig trench 1 to 2 ft. deep and 8" to 12" wide. Apply at the rate of one gallon per 2½ lineal feet of trench. Also treat soil as trench is being refilled. For treating fill dirt under concrete, apply 1 gal. diluted material per 10 square feet — Make diluted spray with 2 pints Ortho-Klor 8 or 3-1/3 pints of Dieldrin 1.5 spray to 25 gals. water. If above recommendations are followed, present results show that the protection period should be at least five years.

INSECT AND DISEASE RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

For detailed information on the Miller Amendment governing the use of pesticides on crops, see page 57.

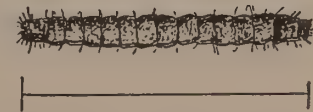
SOIL FUMIGATION

- Nematodes
As preplanting
treatment.....

DD Soil Fumigant, see page 70
Methyl Bromide, see page 70
Kilfume (EDB), see page 70
VPM, see page 70
- Nematodes
On established plants.....

Kilgore's Nema-Kil,® see page 70
VC-13, see page 70
Nemagon® 17.5 G, see page 70
- Wireworms and other
soil insects.....
(Soil application only)

Aldrin 2 Spray.....2 gals., acre in 100 gals. water
Ortho-Klor 8.....1 gal., acre in 100 gals. water
Parathion 8.....1 qt., acre in 100 gals. water
Diazinon 25E.....1 gal., acre in 100 gals. water



WIREWORM

Dosage Guide for Bed-Over and Under Row Treatment

Row Spacing	12"	24"	30"	36"	40"	42"	48"	54"	60"	66"	72"
Lineal Ft./A.	43,560	21,780	17,424	14,520	13,068	12,445	10,890	9,680	8,712	7,920	7,260
Oz./100 Lin. Ft.	Gallons Per Acre/Row Treatment										
4 (1/4 pt.)	13.6	6.8	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3
8 (1/2 pt.)	27.2	13.6	10.9	9.0	8.2	7.8	6.8	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.5
12 (3/4 pt.)	40.8	20.4	16.3	13.5	12.2	11.7	10.2	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.8
16 (1 pt.)	54.4	27.2	21.7	18.0	16.3	15.6	13.6	12.1	10.9	9.9	9.1
20 (1 1/4 pt.)	68.1	34.0	27.2	22.6	20.4	19.4	17.0	15.1	13.6	12.4	11.3
24 (1 1/2 pt.)	81.7	40.8	32.6	27.1	24.5	23.3	20.4	18.1	16.3	14.8	13.6

LIVESTOCK PESTS

DAIRY CATTLE—

Coined Common Name

- Flies.....

DuPont Dairy Cattle Insecticide.....Methoxychlor.....Follow label directions
- Lice.....

Marlate 50.....Methoxychlor.....Follow label directions
- Malathion Dust No. 1.....Follow label directions



ADULT CATTLE
FEVER TICK

DAIRY BARNs AND MILK SHEDS—

Coined Common Name

- Flies.....

Korlan 24E.....Ronnel.....Follow label directions
- Diazinon 25-E.....1 pt., 6 gals.
- "Marlate" 50.....Methoxychlor.....25 lbs., 100 gals.
- Ortho Fly Killer Dry Bait.....Follow label directions

CAUTION: All feed troughs, feed and utensils should be covered before spraying.



ADULT
HORN FLY

RANGE CATTLE—

SPRAYS

Coined Common Name

- Horn flies.....

Korlan 24E.....Ronnel.....Follow label directions
- Lice.....

DDT 50% Wettable.....8 lbs., 100 gals.
- Mosquitoes.....

Gamtox Wettable No. 10.....BHC.....3 3/4 lbs., 100 gals.
- Mange mites.....
- Screw worms.....

"Ortho 1038 Screw Worm Control".....Follow Label Directions
- Ortho EQ 335 Screw Worm Remedy.....

PESTICIDES

For household and garden insecticides, see Page 74

When ordering pesticides allow enough for postage because all prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store unless otherwise specified. For shipping weights, figure 1 lb. for all 4-12 oz. sizes, dry or liquid. Add 1 lb. to all net weights shown, and figure liquids at 10 lbs. per gal. Inquire of your postmaster for proper parcel post rates.

All pesticides not used for commercial agriculture purposes are subject to 3% State Sales Tax.

All prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

INSECTICIDES

ALDRIN 2 SPRAY—A liquid formulation containing 2 lbs. aldrin per gallon. 1 gal. \$4.69; 5-gal. can \$22.20; 30 gals. \$130.20; 53 gals. \$224.72.

ALDRIN 4 SPRAY. Contains 4 lbs. Aldrin per gallon. 5-gal. can \$38.65; 30-gal. drum \$228.90; 53-gal. drum \$399.09.

ARAMITE—15-W. An effective miticide. Used on citrus, ornamentals and vegetables. Controls red spider mites. Use 1½ lbs. per 100 gals. Price 4-lb. bag \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$38.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER. Use 3 lbs. to 100 gals. water. 1 lb. canister 98c; 4 lbs. \$1.45.

BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE PREPARATIONS.

BHC 10% WETTABLE—Use 2½ lbs. per 100 gals. water. 5-lb. bag \$1.30.

KILHEX DUST — No. 3 (Code No. G-3) — (BHC) Contains 1½% gamma isomer. 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$2.55; 100 lbs. \$5.10.

KILHEX-SULPHUR DUST No. 2—(Code No. GS-2) —(BHC) Contains 1.5% gamma isomer. 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BLACK LEAF 40. For the control of aphids, thrips. Use from 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gallons water. Is effective as a spray against poultry lice. 2 oz. \$1.19; 6 oz. \$2.39; 12 oz. \$3.49; 5 lbs. \$8.75; 10 lbs. \$16.85. Prices quoted are prepaid.

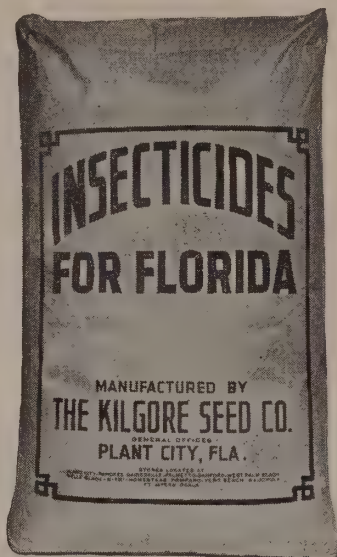
CHLORDANE PREPARATIONS

KILCHLOR 40-W. (Contains 40% technical chlordane.) Use 2½ lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 1-lb. can \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$1.55; 5-lb. bag \$2.65; 10-lb. bag \$5.30; 50 lbs. \$24.50.

ORTHO-KLOR "44"—(Containing 44% liquid chlordane.) Readily emulsifiable in water. For control of ants, mole crickets, cutworms, army worms, grasshoppers, roaches and many other insects. 4 oz. 79c; 8 oz. \$1.19; pt. \$1.98; qt. \$2.98.

ORTHO-KLOR-8 SPRAY. (Contains 72% chlordane.) 1 gal. \$10.15; 5 gals. \$49.50. Use 2 qts. per 100 gallons for soil applications.

KILCHLOR DUST NO. 1 (Code No. H-1)—(Contains 5% chlordane.) 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 50 lbs. \$5.85; 100 lbs. \$9.50.



DDT PREPARATIONS

KILCIDE 50W (50% DDT). Use 2 lbs. to 100 gals. water. 1-lb. canister 75c; 3-lb. bag 81c; 4 lbs. \$1.08; 50-lb. bag \$11.50.

DDT 25% EMULSION. Use 2 qts. per 100 gals. water. Pt. 60c; qt. \$1.05; 1 gal. \$3.40; 5 gals. \$11.25; 30-gal. drum \$63.00; 53 gals. \$106.00.

KILCIDE 5 DUST—(Code No. D-3)—(Contains 5% DDT). 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.45; 100 lbs. \$4.90.

KILCIDE-SULPHUR DUST NO. 2 — (Code No. DS-2)—(Contains 5% DDT). 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$3.10; 100 lbs. \$6.20

KILCIDE 10 DUST — (Code No. D-4) — (Contains 10% DDT). 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$6.80.

KILCIDE MANGANESE-SULPHUR DUST NO. 2—(Code No. DXS-2)—(Contains 5% DDT). 50 lbs. \$3.35; 100 lbs. \$6.70.

DIAZINON 25-E. An excellent chinch bug control. Use 4 oz. in 25 gals. water per 1000 sq. ft. Also used as a long lasting residual spray for flies and roaches. 6 oz. \$1.50; 1 pt. \$3.50; qt. \$6.75; 1 gal. \$18.00.

DIAZINON 25-W. Use 1 lb. per 100 gals. for leaf miners and worms on tomatoes and an excellent control of aphids, moths, beetles, and pumpkin bugs on many other crops. 3 lbs. \$3.90; 4 lbs. \$5.20; 5 lbs. \$6.50; 50-lb. drum \$62.50.

DIBROM 8-E. A contact spray for most insects. Use 1 to 1½ pts. per 100 gals. 1 gal. \$29.00.

DIELDRIN EMULSION. (Contains 1.5 lbs. technical dieldrin per gal.) 1 gal \$6.45; 5 gals. \$31.00; 30 gals. \$183.00; 53 gals. \$318.00.

DIELDRIN—10% Granular. Used for control of flies, mosquitoes, beetles, etc. Consult label for complete information. 5-lb. bag \$3.00; 50-lb. bag \$20.65.

DIELDRIN—50% wettable. For the control of many insects. Consult label for complete information. 5 lbs. \$9.75.

ENDRIN—1.6 spray. Use strictly in accordance with label cautions, warnings and directions. 1 gal. \$11.15; 5 gals. \$54.50; 30 gals. \$324.00; 53 gals. \$567.10.

HEPTACHLOR—2 Spray. For control of wire worms and many soil borne pests. Consult label. 1 gal. \$4.69; 5 gals. \$22.20; 30 gals. \$130.20; 53 gals. \$227.37.

KELTHANE EC EMULSION. New effective miticide for use on flowers and ornamentals. Use 1 pint to 1 qt. in 100 gals. water, or 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon. 1 gal. \$10.00; 5 gals. \$45.00; 30 gals. \$249.00.

KELTHANE-W—Wettable powder. Use 1 to 2 lbs. per 100 gal. water, 4 to 8 level tablespoonfuls in 3 gallons water. 4 lbs. \$4.40; 50 lbs. \$52.50.

KILGORE'S SLUG DUST. For controlling slugs in nurseries, greenhouses, etc. Use 2 lbs. to 1000 sq. ft. 1-lb. canister \$1.00; 6-lb. bag \$3.45; 25 lbs. \$13.00; 50-lb. drum \$25.00.

KRYOCIDE (Natural Cryolite). A fluorine spray for chewing insects. Use 3 pounds Kryocide to fifty gallons of water. 4-lb. bag \$1.35; 50-lb. bag \$13.30.

KRYOCIDE DUST No. 10 (Code No. K-10)—(Contains 27% Kryocide). A fluorine dust especially recommended for worms. 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$9.60.

KRYOCIDE-SULPHUR DUST No. 4 (Code No. KS-4) —(Contains 27% Kryocide.) 50 lbs. \$5.35; 100 lbs. \$10.70.

LINDANE PREPARATIONS

ISOTOX SPRAY—No. 200 (Contains 20% gamma isomer). Use 1 pt. per 100 gals. water. 4-oz. bottle 95c; 16 oz. bottle \$2.25; 1 gal. \$12.20.

ISOTOX—No. 25-W (Contains 25% gamma isomer). Use 1 lb. per 100 gals. water. For cucumbers, squash, melons, etc. 1-lb. bag \$1.67; 4-lb. bag \$6.52; 20 lbs. \$31.80.

INSECTICIDES (Continued)

LINDANE PREPARATIONS—(Continued)

KILGAM DUST—No. 4 (Code No. Q-4)—(Isotox) Contains 1% gamma isomer of Lindane. 50 lbs. \$3.65; 100 lbs. \$7.30.

KILGAM DUST—No. 5 (Code No. Q-5)—(Isotox) Contains 1½% gamma isomer of Lindane. 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 50 lbs. \$4.70; 100 lbs. \$9.40.

KILGAM—SULPHUR DUST No. 1 (Code No. QS-1) (Isotox) Contains 1% gamma isomer of Lindane. 50 lbs. \$4.35; 100 lbs. \$8.70.

MALATHION 50% EMULSION. Use 1 qt. per 100 gals. water. 4 oz. \$1.19; 1 pt. \$2.89; 1 qt. \$4.39; 1 gal. \$10.60.

MALATHION. 25% Wettable Powder. Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. water. 1 lb. 59c; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$25.50.

MALATHION DUST NO. 1 (Code No. V-1) — Contains 5% malathion. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.35; 50 lbs. \$6.35; 100 lbs. \$12.70.

"MARLATE" 50 — A residual insecticide with exceptionally low toxicity to animals and humans. There is only a minimum hazard from the spray residue. Especially recommended for worm control on cucumbers, squash, and melons—will not harm plants. 4-lb. bag \$3.65; 50-lb. bag \$39.00.

"MARLATE" 2-MR — (Emulsifiable) — residual insecticide for control of leafhoppers and other pasture insects. Also used for chinch bugs, fleas, soil insects and lawns, and insect and fly control of beef cattle as spray or in "back-rubber." 1 gal. \$5.15; 5 gals. \$22.20; 30 gals. \$127.20.

OIL EMULSION N-P 90. For the control of scales, mealy bugs, red spiders, etc. Dilute with water 3 qts. to 50 gals. 50 gals. \$22.00. Deposit on containers.

PARATHION PREPARATIONS. Parathion products are highly toxic to man and warm blooded animals. It is urged that all precautions and recommendations stated on labels be carefully followed.

PARATHION WETTABLE 15%. A wettable powder containing 15% parathion. Use at the rate of 1 lb. to 100 gals. of water. 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 72c; 3-lb. bag \$1.08; 4-lb. bag \$1.44; 5-lb. bag \$1.80; 100-lb. drum \$34.00.

PARATHION 4 FLOWABLE. 1 gal. \$8.60; 5 gals. \$34.75; 30 gals. \$205.50.

PARATHION 8 FLOWABLE. 1 gal. \$18.65; 5 gal. \$87.00; 30 gal. \$514.50.

KILPHOS DUST NO. 4 (Code No. E-4) — Contains 2% parathion. 50 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$6.50.

KILPHOS-SULPHUR DUST NO. 3 (Code No. ES-3) — Contains 1% parathion and wettable sulphur. 50 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

KILPHOS-KILCIDE NO. 4 (Code No. ED-4) — Contains 1½% Parathion, 7½% DDT. 50 lbs. \$4.30; 100 lbs. \$8.60.

KILPHOS-KILPHENE-SULPHUR DUST NO. 2 (Code No. EIS-2)—Containing 1½% parathion and 5% toxaphene. 50 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$8.80.

PARIS GREEN. ¼ lb. 45c; 1 lb. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$4.50.

PERTHANE® EC (EMULSION). (Contains 4 lbs. per gal.) 5 gals. \$27.25; 30 gals. \$154.50.

PHOSDRIN EM-2. (2 lbs. per gallon). A new organic systemic phosphatic poison. Controls aphids, thrips, and certain caterpillars on cole crops. Use 1½ pts. per 100 gals. 1 gal. \$17.00; 5 gals. \$83.75.

PHOSDRIN® DUST NO. 1 (Code No. Ph-1) — 50 lbs. \$7.05; 100 lbs. \$14.10.

POISON BAITS. Ready for use to control crickets, cutworms, grasshoppers and field crickets. Also ideal for airplane application. Do not use poison baits No. 10 and 11 on cucumbers, squash and melons.

POISON BAIT NO. 8 (Code No. B-8) — (Contains chlordane). 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$2.50; 50 lbs. \$3.95; 100 lbs. \$7.90.

POISON BAIT NO. 10. (Code No. B-10)—(Contains toxaphene.) 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$2.20; 50 lbs. \$3.35; 100 lbs. \$6.70.

POISON BAIT NO. 11. (Code No. B-11)—(Contains chlordane and toxaphene). 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 25 lbs. \$2.70; 50 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$8.80.

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY. Safe to use on vegetables up to harvest. 1 oz. 49c; 4 oz. \$1.19; pint \$3.49; gal. \$25.00.

ROTHANE PREPARATIONS (TDE)

ROTHANE WP-50. Contains 50% of the technical material. Use at the rate of 2 lbs. to 100 gals. water. 4-lb. bag \$2.44; 50-lb. bag \$28.50.

RHOTHANE EMULSION. (Contains 25% of the technical material.) 5 gals. \$15.50; 30-gal. drum \$88.50; 55-gal. drum \$156.75.

ROTENONE DUST NO. 6 (Code No. R-6) — Safe to use up to harvest on vegetable crops for control of worms, aphids, thrips, etc. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 50 lbs. \$5.60; 100 lbs. \$11.20.

SYSTOX — A systemic insecticide (which acts from within the plant) effective against aphids and red spider mites. 1-gal. can \$27.25.

TEDION 25-W. An ovacide and miticide for use on citrus. 2½-lb. bag \$4.15; 5-lb. bags \$8.25.

THIODAN EC-2. For control of aphids, leafhoppers, and potato beetles. Use 1 qt. per 100 gallons. 1 gal. \$8.75; 5 gals. \$42.50; 30 gals. \$250.50.

THIODAN 50-W. Use 1 lb. per 100 gals. 2, 3 and 5-lb. bags \$2.00 per lb.

TOXAPHENE PREPARATIONS

TOXAPHENE 40-W. (Contains 40% toxaphene.) Use from 3 to 4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 4-lb. bag \$1.05; 6-lb. bag \$1.50; 50-lb. bag \$10.50.

TOXAPHENE SPRAY NO. 4.8. (Contains 4.8 lbs. toxaphene per gal.) Use from 1 to 1½ qts. per 100 gals. of water. Gal. \$3.95; 5 gals. \$18.00.

TOXAPHENE 6 SPRAY. (Contains 6 lbs. toxaphene per gal.) Use 1 qt. per 100 gals. water. Pt. \$1.00; qt. \$1.65; 1 gal. \$4.10; 5 gals. \$19.00; 53 gals. \$190.80.

KILPHENE 5-DUST. (Code No. I-3)—(Contains 5% toxaphene.) 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.80.

KILPHENE 10-DUST. (Code No. I-2) — (Contains 10% toxaphene.) 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$6.00.

KILPHENE 5-SULPHUR DUST. (Code No. IS-2)—(Contains 5% toxaphene.) 50 lbs. \$3.05; 100 lbs. \$6.10.

TEPP PREPARATIONS

VAPOTONE XX SPRAY (20%) for control of aphids, thrips, red spiders. Use from ½ to 1 pt. per 100 gals. water. 1 gal. \$10.35; 5 gals. \$46.25.

ORTHO TEPP SPRAY (40%). Use ½ to 2/3 pt. per 100 gals. water per acre. For control aphids, thrips, red spiders and leaf hoppers. 1 gal. \$12.00; 5 gals. \$58.75.

TRITHION 25-W. An insecticide and miticide for use on fruit and vegetables. 5-lb. bag \$7.50; 50-lb. drum \$53.00.

TRITHION 2-E. An excellent chinch bug control. Use 2/3 pint in sufficient water to cover 1000 sq. ft. Pt. \$2.65; 1 qt. \$4.95; gal. \$18.00.

TRITHION 4 FLOWABLE. 1 gal. \$17.45; 5 gals. \$86.00; 30 gals. \$513.00.

VOLCK OIL SPRAY. A liquid oil spray and spray carrier, furnished in the following sizes only, 4 oz. 39c; 16 oz. 79c; 32 oz. \$1.49; 1 gal. \$3.19.

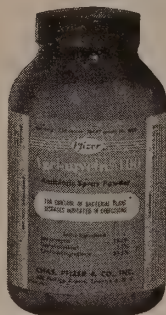
VOLCK SOLUBLE OIL 97%. A new, improved oil spray, primarily for use on Citrus. Use ½ gal. to 50 gals. water. 54 gals. \$36.18. \$3.00 deposit on 54-gal. containers.

FUNGICIDES

ACTI-DIONE RZ. A combination of an antibiotic and a fungicide. For the control of most grass diseases. Also controls Azalea petal blight. 1.6 oz. \$1.50; 5 oz. \$3.98.

ANTIBIOTIC SPRAYS

Streptomycin is recommended for the control of bacterial spot on tomatoes and peppers, blackleg and soft rot of potatoes, wildfire and blue mold of tobacco. Streptomycin gives best results when used at 200 ppm in combination with neutral copper for diseases on pepper and tomatoes.



AGRIMYCIN 100—9.34-oz. bottle \$4.80; 25-lb. drum (equivalent to 42½ bottles) \$120.00.

AGRIMYCIN 500. A combination of neutral copper and Agri-Mycin 100. 5 lbs. of Agri-Mycin 500 is equivalent to 100 ppm Agri-Mycin and 4 lbs. Neutral Copper in 100 gals. 5 lbs. \$5.95; 25 lbs. \$24.75.

AGRI-STREP. 8 oz. in 100 gals. is equivalent to 100 ppm. 25-lb. drum \$115.00.

ARASAN-75. (75% Thiram.) An effective treatment for vegetable seed. Reduces loss from seed decay and damping-off. 1-oz. pkg. 60c; 8-oz. can \$1.30; 2 lbs. \$4.00; 25-lb. drum \$40.30; 100-lb. drum \$156.25.

CERESAN (New Improved.) Destroys seed-borne diseases by direct contact with the spores or penetrating vapor fumes. Ceresan has been used successfully in treating Gladiolus bulbs for control of Fusarium Rot before planting. Use ½ lb. Ceresan, 5 tablespoons of DuPont Spreader-Sticker to 25 gallons water. Dip bulbs in solution, let remain 15 minutes. Bulbs can be planted immediately after treatment. 1 lb. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$110.00.

COPPER COMPOUNDS

BORDEAUX MIXTURE 1 lb. 98c; 4 lbs. \$2.00.

BLUESTONE (copper sulphate) Granular or Snow-form. 1 to 10 lbs. 25c per lb.; 25 lbs. \$5.00; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

COPPER-A COMPOUND — An excellent Copper fungicide for spraying purposes containing 45% metallic copper. Formulated especially for greater safety on copper sensitive plants. Use 4 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 6-lb. bag \$2.97; 50-lb. bag \$23.70.

KILCOP DUST NO. 1 (Code No. C-1) — (5.3% metallic copper.) 50 lbs. \$3.80; 100 lbs. \$7.60.

KILCOP DUST NO. 2 (Code No. C-2) — (6.89% metallic copper.) 50 lbs. \$4.45; 100 lbs. \$8.90.

KILCOP-SULPHUR DUST NO. 1. (Code No. CS-1) — (6.75% metallic copper.) 50 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$9.60.

KILCOP "53." (Contains 53% metallic copper.) Kilcop is extremely fine, which is essential for good coverage and effective control of fungus. Use 4 lbs. per 100 gals. water. 1-lb. can 95c; 2-lb. bag \$1.00; 4-lb. bag \$1.70; 6-lb. bag \$2.55; 50-lb. bag \$20.25.

KILCOP DUST NO. 3 (Code No. C-3) — (7.4% metallic copper.) 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$4.70; 100 lbs. \$9.40.

DITHANE PREPARATIONS

DITHANE D-14 (Nabam.) This fungicide has given excellent control on a variety of crop diseases such as late and early blight of potatoes and tomatoes, leaf blights of peppers, curvularia leaf spot of glads, anthracnose of beans and downy mildew of cucumbers, squash and melons and helminthosporium leaf blight of corn. Use 2 qts. Dithane D-14, ¾ lb. zinc sulphate to 100 gals. water. 1 gal. \$2.35; 5 gals. \$8.50; 30 gals. \$48.00.



DITHANE Z-78 (Zineb) (Wettable.) Effective in the control of downy mildew and anthracnose of cucumbers, squash, melons and blue mold on tobacco. Helminthosporium leaf blight of corn. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gals. 1-lb. canister \$1.30; 3-lb. bag \$2.07; 5-lb. bag \$3.45; 50-lb. bag \$32.00.

DITHANE M-22 (Maneb.) Controls a number of diseases on tomatoes, celery, peppers, eggplant and potatoes. Particularly effective where manganese deficiency exists. Use 1½ lbs. per 100 gals., water. 3-lb. bag \$2.67; 4½-lb. bag \$4.01; 50-lb. drum \$43.00.

MANEB DUST NO. 1 (Code No. Ma-1) — (Contains 5.6% Maneb.) 50 lbs. \$5.10; 100 lbs. \$10.20.

ZINEB DUST NO. 1 (Code No. M-1) — (Contains 4% Zineb.) 50 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$6.60.

ZINEB DUST NO. 2 (Code No. M-2) — (Contains 6% Zineb.) 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$4.15; 100 lbs. \$8.30.

ZINEB-SULPHUR DUST NO. 1 (Code No. MS-1) — (Contains 4% Zineb.) 50 lbs. \$3.95; 100 lbs. \$7.90.

DYRENE. A fungicide for the control of gray leaf spot and botrytis on tomatoes and early blight on celery. 4-lb. bag \$7.56; 50-lb. drums \$92.50.

FERMATE® (Ferbam) Fungicide for control of tobacco blue mold, early and late blight of celery; downy mildew of cabbage, damping-off in celery and lettuce seedbeds. Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. water. 3-lb. bag \$1.77; 50-lb. bag \$27.50.

FUNGICIDE 658. Copper, zinc, chromate complex. A fungicide for tomatoes, potatoes, celery and pepper. Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. 4 lbs. \$3.12; 6 lbs. \$4.68; 30 lbs. \$22.50.

KARATHANE 25-W. A specific fungicide for the control of powdery mildew on cantaloupes, cucumbers, squash and ornamentals. Use ½ lb. to ¾ lb. per 100 gals. water. 3-lb. bag \$4.80; 50 lbs. \$72.50.

KARATHANE DUST NO. 1 (Code No. Z-1.) 50 lbs. \$4.65; 100 lbs. \$9.30.

MANZATE® — (Maneb) for control of tomato diseases such as late blight and gray leaf spot. Provides protection without yellowing or stunting of plants.

Also controls major foliage diseases of gladioli, cucumbers, potatoes, celery, and other crops. Use 1½ lbs. per 100 gallons of water. 3-lb. bag \$2.67; 4½-lb. bag \$4.01; 50-lb. drum \$43.00.

ORTHOIDE 50-W (Captan.) For control of damping-off in pepper seedbeds and other fungus diseases. For Irish potato seed treatment see page 52. Use 4 lbs. per 100 gals. water. 8-oz. canister \$1.39; 1 lb. canister \$2.19; 4-lb. bag \$3.04; 50 lbs. \$34.00.

ORTHOIDE 75 SEED PROTECTANT. Contains 75% captan. A seed treatment to prevent seed rot and damp-off diseases. 4½ oz. shaker can \$1.19; 20-lb. drum \$33.00.

ORTHO SEEDGUARD. A combination insecticide and fungicide to protect germinating seeds against soil insects and damp-off fungi. 20-lb. drum \$83.00.

PARZATE®—Zineb (Wettable)—Effective in the control of downy mildew, and anthracnose of cucumbers, cantaloupes, squash, and watermelons.

For control of helminthosporium leaf blight of corn, early and late blight of potatoes, blights and gray leaf spot of tomatoes, blue mold of tobacco, and leaf spots of many other crops. Use 2 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 3-lb. bag \$2.07; 5-lb. bag \$3.45; 50-lb. bag \$32.00.

PARZATE®—Nabam—Used as an effective fungicide wherever Nabam or Zineb is recommended. Especially useful for potato blights and helminthosporium leaf blight of corn. Use 2 qts. "Parzate" and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. zinc sulphate per 100 gals. 5-gal. can \$8.50; 30-gal. drum \$48.00.

PHYGON-XL (Wettable.) A fungicide for the control of leaf blights of tomatoes, beans and various other plant diseases. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. per 100 gals. of water. 1 lb. \$2.50; 4 lbs. \$8.40; 100 lbs. \$205.00.

SEMESAN. An effective treatment for vegetable and flower seeds to control damping-off fungi in the soil. Also repels ants. Directions on package. 4-oz. pkg. \$2.50; 12-ozs. \$5.95; 25 lbs. \$105.00.

SEMESAN BEL. For treatment of potatoes, controlling certain diseases of this crop. Directions on package. 3 oz. \$1.45; 1 lb. \$3.30; 4 lbs. \$10.65; 40 lbs. \$99.80.

SPERGON. Very valuable for treating seeds, especially beans and peas, to control soil diseases for better stands and increased yields. Use 2 ounces per bushel of seed with beans and peas. 1 lb. \$2.50; 5 lbs. \$10.75; 50 lbs. \$102.50; 100 lbs. \$190.00.

SPERGON (Wettable.) Valuable for spraying to control diseases—especially downy mildew in cabbage seedbeds. Use at the rate of 2 lbs. to 100 gals. of water. 1 lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$57.50.

SPERGON DUST NO. 3 (Code No. Y-3) — Contains 5% Spergon — Wettable.) For the control of downy mildew on cabbage. 50 lbs. \$5.85; 100 lbs. \$11.70.

SULPHUR (Dusting.) 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.15; ton \$62.00.

SULPHUR (Wettable.) 2 lb. canister 50c; 5-lb. bag 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$3.35; ton \$65.50.

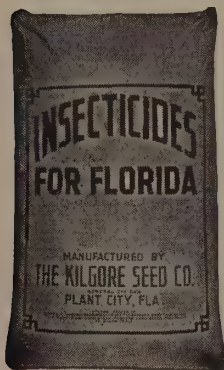
TERRACLO WP 75% (PCNB.) For the control of certain soil-borne diseases. Use 5 lbs. per 100 gals. 5-lb. bag \$4.20; 50-lb. bag \$40.50.

TERSAN® 75 — A lawn and turf fungicide for control of "brown-patch" and "dollar spot." Use two tablespoonsful to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. water to 60 sq. ft. 8-oz. cans \$1.95; 3-lb. bag \$5.50.

THYLATE 65W — A fungicide used primarily for the control of celery seedbed diseases. Use $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per 100 gals. water. 5-lb. bag \$3.55; 50-lb. bag \$34.00.

ZERLATE® Ziram — Specific for control of "frog-eye" spot on peppers and leaf blights on celery. Use two pounds per 100 gals. 3-lb. bag \$2.22; 50-lb. bag \$35.00.

Insecticide and Fungicide Combinations



Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore stores.

For shipping weights, figure 1 lb. for all 4-12 oz. sizes, dry or liquid. Add 1 lb. to all net weights shown, and figure liquids at 10 lbs. per gal.

Prices subject to change without notice.

The Kilgore Seed Company processes many combinations of insecticides and fungicides which are too numerous to list in our General Catalog. If you do not find the combination you want, write our General Office in Plant City or call at your nearest Kilgore Store and it is likely we will have a dust in stock which will fill your requirements.

KILCIDE-KILCOP DUST NO. 1 (Code No. DC-1) — (Contains 3% DDT plus 5.3% metallic copper.) Use where DDT is needed with a neutral copper. 50 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$8.80.

KILCIDE-KILCOP DUST NO. 2 (Code DC-2)—(Containing 5% DDT, 7.4% metallic copper). A combination dust for control of insects and diseases. 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

KILCIDE-ZINEB DUST NO. 4 (Code No. DM-4) — (Contains 5% DDT and 6½% Zineb.) For use where DDT is desirable for general insect control with Zineb. 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.50.

KILHEX—KILCOP DUST NO. 2 (Code No. GC-2)—(Contains 1½% gamma isomer and 6.89% metallic copper.) A practical insect and disease control combination at a minimum cost for cabbage, celery, tomatoes, and peppers for application before fruits or edible portions are well developed. 50 lbs. \$5.40; 100 lbs. \$10.80.

KILGAM-KILCOP DUST NO. 1 (Code No. QC-1)—(Contains 1½% lindane [essentially pure gamma isomers of benzene hexachloride] and 5.3% metallic copper.) An excellent combination designed for use on cucumbers, squash, and melons, as well as for cabbage, celery, tomatoes and peppers. 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

KILPHENE-KILCOP DUST NO. 2. (Code No. IC-2)—A convenient insect and disease control combination containing 10% toxaphene and 6.36% metallic copper. (Under no circumstances use this material on cucumbers, squash, or melons.) 50 lbs. \$5.95; 100 lbs. \$11.90.

KILPHOS-ZINEB DUST NO. 3 (Code No. EM-3)—(Contains 2% Parathion and 6% Zineb.) Can be used on most crops for most insect and disease control. 50 lbs. \$5.80; 100 lbs. \$11.60.

KRYOCIDE-KILCOP DUST NO. 2. (Code No. KC-2)—(Contains 27% Kryocide plus 5.3% metallic copper.) A good insecticide and fungicide combination for most vegetable crops. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 50 lbs. \$7.05; 100 lbs. \$14.10.

PHOSDRIN ZINEB DUST NO. 1 (Code No. PHM-1) (Contains 1½% Phosdrin and 6% Zineb.) 50 lbs. \$9.25; 100 lbs. \$18.50.

ZINEB KILGAM DUST NO. 3. (Code No. MQ-3) — (Contains 1½% Lindane and 6% Zineb.) This combination is recommended for purposes where Zineb has been proved more effective than copper. Refer to Kilgore-Kilcop Dust No. 1 for further important details. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 50 lbs. \$7.35; 100 lbs. \$14.70.

ZINEB-KRYOCIDE DUST. (Code No. MK-1)—(Contains 4% Zineb and 27% Kryocide.) This combination is recommended for purposes where Zineb has been proved more effective than copper. 50 lbs. \$6.65; 100 lbs. \$13.30.

SOIL FUMIGANTS

Nematodes are present in most of our soils, and seriously affect most of our vegetable crops and reduce yields. Nematodes can be controlled by the proper use of soil fumigants, either solid treatment or row treatment, which is applied in the row that is to be planted. This method has become very popular, especially with small growers, as cheap handmade applicators with gravity flow can be used.

The cost of this method of treatment is only about one-third the cost of solid treatment, and has proved very satisfactory. "D-D" and Dowfume W85 are the materials most extensively used in commercial treatment at this time. Information on soil fumigation can be obtained from any of the Kilgore stores or write The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

D-D® Soil Fumigant. Use 30 gals. per acre broadcast or 8 gals. per acre in 4-foot rows. Gallon \$3.00; 29-gal. drum \$45.00; 54-gal. drum \$81.00. Not mailable.

KILFUME 80-20 (EDB.) Use 48 gals. per acre broadcast or 12 gals. per acre in 4-foot rows. 1 gal. \$2.50; 30-gal. drum \$46.50; 55-gal. drum \$82.50. Not mailable.

KILFUME 60-40 (EDB.) Use 23 gals. per acre broadcast or 6 gals. per acre in 4-ft. rows. 1 gal. \$3.80; 30 gals. \$75.00; 55 gals. \$132.00. Not mailable.

DOWFUME W-85 (EDB.) Use 6 or 7 gals. per acre broadcast or 1¾ gals. per acre in 4-foot rows. 5 gals. \$30.00; 30 gals. \$175.50. Not mailable.

V-C 13 NEMACIDE. For the control of nematodes affecting established plants. Use 1 pt. in 50 gals. water to 180 sq. ft. For control of chinch bugs use 1 pt. to 1250 sq. ft. 6 oz. bottle \$1.75; pt. \$3.25; qt. \$6.00; 1 gal. \$20.00; 50 lbs. (5 gals.) \$75.00.

NEMAGON® 17.5 G (A Soil Fumigant in Granules.) Is a nematocide especially effective against root knot nematodes. NEMAGON 17.5 G is effective as a pre-planting application for cotton, strawberries, certain vegetables, nurseries, and ornamentals. Also useful as Post-Planting or side-dressing applications for cotton, carrots, perennials, strawberries and certain ornamental shrubs such as boxwood, etc. Useful in relatively dry soils. NEMAGON 17.5 G has long residual qualities. Waiting period between application and planting — 2 to 3 weeks. 1 lb. 98c; 5 lbs. \$3.95. Not mailable.

KILGORE'S NEMA-KIL® (Contains Nemagon®.) A nematocide which kills nematodes in the soil. Can be used around many established plants. Pt. \$1.95; qt. \$3.30; 1 gal. \$10.00; 30 gals. \$282.00. Not mailable.

PANO-DRENCH. A remarkable liquid soil drench that controls damping-off in flats and flower pots and prolongs the disease control obtained from steam sterilization. 1 oz. \$1.95; 4 oz. \$5.95; 1 pt. \$19.20. Not mailable.

VPM SOIL FUMIGANT. For control of certain weeds, soil-borne fungus diseases, nematodes and garden centipedes, etc. Cultivate soil to promote good penetration of the liquid and maximum distribution of vapors. Do not apply to dry soil, or when soil temperature is less than 60°F. Best results are obtained when the liquid is injected into soil to a depth of 6-10 inches, directly under the row, covered and packed immediately. Apply at rate of 1 pint per 100 lineal feet of row. Allow 14 days before seeding or transplanting. 1 gal. \$3.95; 5-gal. drum \$18.00; 30-gal. drum \$96.00. Not mailable.

METHYL BROMIDE (with 2% chloropicrin.) For treatment of nursery seedbeds and greenhouse soil. 1-lb. can 73c. Not mailable.

JIFFY APPLICATORS. For 1-lb. methyl bromide cans \$3.35; with 10' tubing \$5.25.

NOTE—For plastic covers used in treating seedbeds with methyl bromide, see page 75.

GENERAL FUMIGANTS

CYANOGEN ANT-KILLER. Cyanogen Ant-Killer kills ants with the least trouble. Not a bait. It's the gas that kills 'em. 4-oz. can 50c. Not mailable.

CYANOGEN A-DUST. For killing rats in the lumber piles; on poultry farms; in grain elevators and stockyards. Mice (field mice and pine mice), moles, gophers. 1-lb. tin \$1.25; 5-lb. can \$4.25; 25-lb. can \$13.75. Not mailable.

CYANOGEN G-FUMIGANT. Comparable to sea sand in size of particles. Used for fumigating greenhouses, warehouses, buildings and for grain fumigation. 4-oz.

can 50c; 5-lb. can \$4.25; 25-lb. can \$13.75; 100-lb. drum \$43.35. Not mailable.

PYRENONE, GRAIN PROTECTANT. A contact material for the protection of corn and other grains stored in open cribs or bins. Offers freedom from toxic hazards to man and animals. Effective against weevils and other storage insects. Prices: 50-lb. bag \$12.50, f.o.b. Plant City. Not mailable.

SERAFUME®. A powerful grain fumigant. Gives stored grain the best protection and does not hurt the quality. Non-explosive. 1 gal. \$4.24; 5 gals. \$19.50. Not mailable.

RODENTICIDES AND VERMICIDES

CARBOLINEUM. A wood preservative and vermicide. Prevents damage by termites. Kills and protects against chicken mites and fowl ticks. ½-gal. can \$1.80; 1 gal. \$2.60; 5 gals. \$12.00; 35 gals. \$80.50; 55 gals. \$121.00; f.o.b. Plant City.

COLONIAL FLEA and TICK KILLER. For cats and dogs. For dogs 4½-oz. shaker-top can 89c; 1-lb. can \$1.50; for dip 4-oz. bottle \$1.50. For cats 4½-oz. can 89c.

COLONIAL-42.—An effective bait containing Warfarin for the control of all species of rats and mice. 4-oz. pkg. 35c; 10 oz. 65c; 1 lb. 95c; 2 lbs. \$1.75.

D-CON. A ready mixed, ready to use rat and mouse bait. Contains Warfarin. For indoor and outdoor use. 1 lb. \$1.69; 3 lbs. \$3.95.

DIXIE KILLER. Exterminates rats, mice, roaches, waterbugs, land crabs, cutworms and other destroyers of food and property. 2-oz. jar 35c; 1 lb. \$1.25; 2 lbs. \$2.00. Prepaid.

GATOR ROACH HIVES. Small size (3 baits) 20c; large size (3 baits) 40c. Prepaid.

HARRIS ROACH TABLETS. 2-oz. pkg. 30c; 4-oz. pkg. 55c.

KILGORE'S RAT AND MOUSE BAIT. A Warfarin bait especially designed for the control of rats and mice in fields and groves. 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$9.25; 50 lbs. \$17.50.

MAGIKIL JELLY ANT BAIT. Kills ants and is harmless to plants. Ant trap 25c; Garden size 40c; Estate tube \$1.00; 7½-oz. Jumbo size \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$23.00. Prepaid.

MELON and PINE SEED TREATMENT. This treatment will effectively protect your melons and other cucurbits as well as pine seeds, from birds and rodents, also acting as an insecticide and fungicide. 5-lb. kit (treats 5 lbs. seed) \$2.50; 10-lb. kit \$4.00; 20-lb. kit \$7.00. Complete directions in each kit.

PESTEX. A cresol repellent used as a protectant of seed from birds and insects. 1 lb. 40c.

TERRO ANT KILLER. Will rid your place of ants quickly. 1¼-oz. bottle 39c; 3-oz. bottle 59c. Prepaid.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE. A sure poison for field rats. To 40 lbs. of scratch feed add 4 oz. mineral oil, then add 4 oz. Zinc Phosphide. Place small quantities at 15 to 20 ft. intervals. 1-lb. can \$2.95. Not mailable.

Spreaders, Stickers, Emulsifiers, Etc.

DU PONT SPREADER-STICKER. Use 1 to 4 oz. per 100 gals. 1 oz. 59c; pt. \$1.40; gal. \$3.15; 5 gals. \$39.25.

KILGORE'S SPREADER-STICKER. Use 4 oz. per 100 gals.; 4 oz. 40c; 8 oz. 50c; 1 pt. 80c; 1 qt. \$1.30; gal. \$4.50.

ORTHO SPRAY STICKER — 8 oz. to 100 gals. Gal. \$3.75; 5 gals. \$17.50.

PLYAC 25%. Emulsifiable polyethylene wax. 4 oz. per 100 gals. 8 oz. 98c; qt. \$2.65; gal. \$7.25; 5 gals. \$35.00.

TRITON B-1956. An efficient emulsifier and spreader for insecticides and fungicides. A combined spreader, sticker and deposit builder. Soluble in water and oil. Use at the rate of 2 to 4 ounces per 100 gallons. Gal. \$7.70; 5 gals. \$37.75; 55 gals. \$407.00.

TRITON X100 — An excellent spreader and wetting agent. Particularly good with the newer hydrocarbon insecticides. 1 gal. \$6.50; 5 gals. \$26.00; 55 gals. \$217.50.

WEED KILLERS

Note: Read labels carefully — they are put on the package for your protection. Use Weed Killers wisely and you will be using them safely. Be sure to clean spray equipment thoroughly according to approved methods after using weed control materials of any kind. f.o.b. Plant City.

AMMATE® — For complete kill of undesirable brush, trees, poison oak, poison ivy, and many other types of weeds "Ammate" provides the safest way to control these weeds that may adjoin cropland. There are no vapors to drift onto sensitive crops or foliage. "Ammate" is non-volatile, non-inflammable and can be used without hazard to humans or animals. Use 60-75 lbs. per 100 gals. plus Spreader-Sticker at 4 oz. per 100 gal. 2-lb. bag \$1.35; 6-lb. bag \$3.50.

ATRAZINE 80-W. A pre-emergence herbicide for use on corn. Controls most weeds and grasses. 5 lbs. \$20.75; 50 lbs. \$187.50. Consult the label for directions.

ATRAZINE 8-G (Granules.) 50-lb. drum \$23.50.

ATRAZINE 4-G (Granules.) 50-lb. ctn. \$15.50.

DOWPON — 85% Sodium Salt. This material is absorbed through the foliage killing as it travels through the plant, and so is not affected by weather. For the control of all perennial grasses, use 5-10 lbs. per acre in sufficient water to cover thoroughly. Repeat application in two weeks and disc thoroughly after another two week interval. Grass should be treated before seed has formed. Wait at least 30 days from last application date before planting. 1 lb. \$2.33; 5 lbs. \$6.85; 50-lb. drum \$57.50.

KARMEX® (Diuron.) For selective weed control in such crops as sugar cane, pineapple, gladiolus and other bulb ornamentals. Dosage rates vary from 1-4 lbs. per acre, depending upon the crop treated.

Use at 1 lb./1000 sq. ft. wherever it is desired to kill all vegetation for a prolonged period of time (9-12 mos.) — ditches, around storage yards, barns, packing houses, fence rows, etc.

Do not apply on or near valuable trees or other plants or on areas into which their roots may extend. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

2-lb. can \$9.00; 10-lb. drum \$38.50; 50-lb. drum \$175.00.

PREMERGE. A pre-emergence herbicide for use on peanuts and potatoes. Controls most weeds and grasses. Follow label directions. 5 gals. \$5.41 per gal; 30 gals. \$5.18 per gal.

PREMERGE GRANULES. 50-lb. bag \$13.00.

RANDOX. A selective herbicide for the control of weeds in beans, cabbage, celery, corn and onions. Consult the Experiment Station in your area for specific recommendations. 1 gal. \$7.10; 5-gal. can \$34.75; 15-gal. drum \$102.75.

RANDOX EC. 1 gal. \$7.10; 5 gals. \$6.95 per gal.; 15 gals. \$6.85 per gal.

RANDOX GRANULES. 75-lb. drum \$33.00.

SIMAZINE 80-W. A pre-emergence herbicide for use on corn, ornamentals, and nursery stocks. Controls

most annual and many perennial broad leaf weeds and grasses. Read label carefully. 5-lb. bag \$20.75; 50-lb. ctn. \$187.50.

SIMAZINE 4-G (Granules.) 50-lb. ctn. \$15.50.

SODIUM ARSENITE — 8 lbs. per gal. A highly concentrated, black opaque viscous Sodium Arsenite solution. A non-selective weed killer used for killing weeds on ditch banks, fence rows, etc. Is especially recommended for killing off potato tops before harvest. Permits earlier harvest, toughens the skin and decreases mechanical injury. Use 1 gallon of Sodium Arsenite to 100 gallons of water, applied at the rate of 100 to 150 gallons per acre. Comply with cautions on label. 15-gal. drums only \$30.00.

"TELVAR"® (Monuron.) An effective general herbicide for the control of many annual and perennial grasses and herbaceous weeds on non-crop land areas where bare ground is desired. The degree of control and duration of effect will vary with the amount of chemical applied. Use at the rate of 20 to 80 lbs. per acre. 2 lbs. \$8.60; 10 lbs. \$38.00; 50 lbs. \$175.00.

TRIOX. An arsenical weed killer. Toxic to the soil and kills vegetation. Prevents plant growth for one to two years. A liquid, easy to apply with watering can. Do not use on lawns. Consult label. Qt. \$1.19; gal. \$3.50; 5 gals. \$13.50; 30-gal. drum \$72.00.

VEGADEX — A highly effective weed killer. For use on beans, beets, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, corn, greens, and salad crops. This herbicide works through the soil killing germinating weeds when the roots absorb the chemical, leaving your crop unharmed. Consult label.

VEGADEX EC. 1 gal. \$9.65; 5 gals. \$9.50 per gal; 15 gals. \$9.40 per gal.

VEGADEX GRANULAR. 75-lb. drum \$37.50.

ORTHO 2, 4-D AMINE 4. An amine salt of 2, 4-D. Excellent for killing water hyacinth and most broad leaf plants. Apply as per directions on container. Caution — do not use on or let material drift on plants you do not want to kill. Price, 1 gal. \$4.05; 5 gals. \$19.50; 30 gals. \$112.50; 55 gals. \$202.40.

WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER—32. Contains 2, 4, 5-T, plus 2, 4-D. Kills poison ivy, poison oak stumps and other woody plants. Use 1 to 1½ gals. to 100 gals. water or ½ to 1 pt. to 5 gals. water. Caution — do not use this material on plants you do not want to kill. Price: qt. \$3.75; gal. \$7.25; 5 gals. \$34.50.

NEW IMPROVED WEEDONE. A selective weed killer containing 2, 4-D plus 2, 4, 5-T. For complete kill, all the foliage must be sprayed as there is little cross-movement within the stems. Do not use Weedone on St. Augustine type grasses. 8 oz. can \$1.00; 1-qt. can \$2.75; 1-gal. can \$6.75; 5-gals. \$24.75.

A number of pre-emergence and post-emergence weed control materials are now being offered to truck crop growers. As most of these materials have not been tried sufficiently under Florida conditions we hesitate to make specific recommendations in this catalog. We suggest that growers interested should consult local authorities or a Kilgore representative.

**WE WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO SUPPLY WEED CONTROL MATERIALS OF THIS NATURE
RECOMMENDED BY THE FLORIDA EXPERIMENT STATION.**

LIVESTOCK PREPARATIONS

Prices are subject to change without notice and are f.o.b. Plant City unless otherwise specified.

DDT 50% Wettable. For spray on range cattle. To control horn flies, lice and mosquitoes use 20 lbs. per 100 gals. water. Do not use on dairy cattle. 1-lb. canister 75c; 3-lb. bag 81c; 50-lb. bag \$11.50.



BHC Wettable. (10% Gamma isomer of BHC.) For spray on range cattle to control horn flies, lice and mosquitoes use 3¾ lbs. per 100 gals. water. Do not use on dairy cattle. 5-lb. bag \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$11.00.

"Marlate" 50% Technical Methoxychlor Insecticide Wettable Powder. For spray on range cattle to control flies and lice. For lice use 25 lbs. per 100 gals. water. For flies use 8¾ lbs. per 100 gals. water. 4-lb. bag \$3.62; 50-lb. bag \$39.00.

Diazinon 25E (25% Emulsifiable Solution.) A 25% emulsifiable solution for use in overall residual fly sprays, "spot" sprays and liquid baits for application in dairy barns and other farm buildings except poultry houses. Gives control of flies, including resistant strains, for periods up to 8 weeks. It is equally effective against fly maggots. Use 1 pint to 6 gallons of water. Consult label for more detailed information. Price — 6 oz. \$1.50; 1 pint bottle \$3.50; qt. \$6.75; gal. \$18.00.

SOLUBLE PLANT FOOD

HY-GRO. An excellent starter solution for potted plants, seedbeds and transplanting. 1 lb. \$1.00; 5-lb. bag \$2.85; 10-lb. bag \$5.25; 50 lbs. \$25.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

KILGORE'S GRO-RITE. A liquid plant food containing nitrogen, phosphorous and potash, needed to produce healthy plant growth. Used as ground application, starter solution and foliage spray.

Compatible with most insecticides and fungicides. Excellent for airplane spraying. It is a liquid and won't clog nozzles.

Use 4 tablespoonfuls per gallon water or 1 gal. per 100 gallons.

10-10-10. 1 qt. 80c; 1 gal. \$2.70; 5 gals. \$7.25; 30 gals. \$40.50. 10-20-10. 5 gals. \$9.75; 30 gals. \$57.00.

CYPRESS GARDENS PLANT FOOD. A soluble plant food—analysis 8-7-20, plus ten trace elements. Excellent for hydroponic gardening and foliar feeding.

4 oz. 35c; 1 lb. 89c; 4 lbs. \$1.98; 10 lbs. \$3.89; 25 lbs. \$7.50.

HYPONEX—Valuable in seedbeds and to start plants after transplanting. Comes in a powder which makes liquid plant food containing all plant food elements plus vitamin B¹. Dilute 1 oz. in 6 gals. water.

2/3 oz. 15c; 2 oz. 29c; 5 oz. 59c; 10 oz. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

NUGREEN. A soluble plant food containing 45% nitrogen in the form of urea. Gives excellent results when quick acting nitrogen is needed. Can be applied as a foliage spray in combination with insecticides and fungicides at the rate of 4 to 5 lbs. per 100 gals. Can also be applied through irrigation or as top dresser.

80-lb. bag \$5.85; ton \$143.00.

DU PONT DAIRY CATTLE INSECTICIDE (Methoxy-chlor 50% Wettable.) Used as a spray or dust to control horn flies, house flies, stable flies, fleas and ticks. Follow directions on label. 1 lb. \$1.32.

Isotox Dairy Spray. (Contains lindane.) Spray for killing flies in dairy barns and milk sheds. Do not spray on dairy cows. 1 lb. \$2.19; 4 lbs. \$8.60.

Korlan 24E (2 lbs. Ronnel per gal.) For control of flies, horn flies, ticks, and lice. Can be used as a spray or in black rubber devices. 1 gal. \$15.95; 5 gals. \$77.25.

Korlan 12E (1 lb. Ronnel per gal.) 1 pt. \$1.80; 1 gal. \$9.95.

Korlan 25W (Wettable Powder.) ½ lb. \$1.95; 4-lb. pkg. \$10.00.

Ortho Fly Killer Dry Bait. For adult flies use 4 oz. to 500 sq. ft. 1-lb. canister 98c; 5-lb. bag \$2.19.

Ortho Kleen Stock. An emulsifiable liquid containing toxaphene and lindane for the control of ticks, lice, flies, etc. on beef cattle and hogs. One pt. makes 4 to 12½ gals. finished spray depending on use. Directions on container. (Not for use in dairy barns or on dairy cattle.) Price 16-oz. bottle \$1.59; 32-oz. bottle \$2.69; 1 gal. \$7.29; 5 gals. \$28.98.

Ortho 1038 Screw Worm Control. 4-oz. bottle 90c; 16 oz. \$2.75; 32 oz. \$5.00; 1 gal. \$12.00. 11 oz. bomb (Aerosol) \$1.69.

NUTRI-LEAF 60. A soluble fertilizer containing 20% nitrogen, 20% phosphoric acid and 20% potash plus minor elements. Compatible with most insecticides and fungicides as a foliage spray for plant stimulant. Increases growth and size of fruit and prolongs the life of the plant and picking period. Use 5 lbs. per 100 gals. water. 5-lb. bag \$1.45; 25-lb. bag \$6.90.



ORTHO-GRO. A liquid plant food for potted plants, flowers, lawns and gardens. 4-oz. bottle 39c; 16 oz. \$1.00; 32 oz. \$1.69; 1 gal. \$4.98.

PLANTABBS FOR HOUSE PLANTS. Plantabbs are a complete, balanced plant food of the high analysis 11-15-20. Use Plantabbs for all indoor potted plants and flowers, window and balcony boxes. Also for garden flowers and vegetables. Plantabbs with vitamin B¹ make vastly stronger root growth. 20 tablets 19c; 50 tablets 39c; 90 tablets 59c; 200, \$1.00; 1000, \$3.50.

VHPF "VIP"—A soluble fertilizer—containing the three major plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash plus essential minor elements. Used as a starter solution or a nutritional spray, it has proved very successful in combination with fungicide and insecticide sprays on growing and fruiting plants as a stimulant. Use 1 lb. to 20 gals. or 6 lbs. to 100 gals. water.

3-lb. bag 75c; 25-lb. bag \$6.00, f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore stores.



FERTILIZERS

All prices quoted are f.o.b. and subject to change without notice.

CAMELLIA AND AZALEA PLANT FOOD

A special prepared fertilizer for camellias and azaleas. Containing the three primary plant foods, plus secondary elements. Price 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$1.95; 50 lbs. \$3.00; f.o.b. Plant City.

GRANULAR AERO CYANAMID. A fertilizer carrying both nitrogen 22% and lime 70%. It is also valuable in helping to control soil disease organisms, especially nematodes. Packed in convenient, even weight, paper lined, 100-lb. sacks. 100 lbs. \$5.00 f.o.b. Plant City; ton \$95.00.

Cyanamid — Lawn and Garden

10-lb. bag \$1.85; 25-lb. bag \$3.75; 50-lb. bag \$6.50

DAIRY ORGANIC COMPOST

High in bacteria. Supplies humus and organic plant food so greatly needed in most Florida soils. Excellent for starting lawns, flowers, shrubs and garden vegetables. Odorless, and will not burn. Weed seed is destroyed in processing.

Use 20 to 25 lbs. per 100 square ft. 5-lb. bag 59c; 25-lb. bag \$1.60; 50-lb. bag \$2.50; ton \$80.00.

NUTRIENTS and CONDITIONS

ACTIVO. A compost activator.

No. 2 Size for 400 lbs. of Compost.....\$1.39

No. 7 Size for 1700 lbs. Compost.....\$2.95

ADCO — 5 lbs. makes 200 lbs. organic compost. 5-lb. bag \$1.35; 20-lb. bag \$3.45.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE. For increasing acidity of soils where aluminum toxicity is no factor. 10c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE - FLAKE. Recommended for control of blossom-end rot on peppers and tomatoes if caused by calcium deficiency. Use 4 lbs. per 100 gal. water per acre. 4 to 5 applications may be necessary. Sold in 100-lb. bags only. 100-lb. bag \$5.25.

ES-MIN-EL. For soil application. Contains many essential mineral elements in proper proportions. 5-lb. bag \$1.10; 100-lb. bag \$11.50, f.o.b. Plant City.

ES-MIN-EL. For spray or dust. 4-lb. bag \$1.75; 50-lb. bag \$16.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

KILGORE'S C-M-Z SPRAY. A mixture containing copper, manganese, and zinc for the correction or prevention of nutritional deficiencies and control of various fungus diseases. Use 6 lbs. per 100 gals. 6 lbs. \$3.00; 30 lbs. \$14.40.

KILGORE'S IMPROVED C-M-Z Spray. Contains chelated iron. A combined nutritional and fungicidal spray for tomatoes, potatoes, peppers and other vegetables. Apply at the rate of 6 lbs. per 100 gals. of water. 6-lb. bag \$4.40; 30 lbs. \$20.00.

KILGORE'S C-M-Z BEAN SPRAY—For use on beans for the correction of copper, manganese, and zinc deficiencies and for the control of rust and powdery mildew. 10-lb. bag \$2.60; 50-lb. bag \$9.70.

KILGORE'S CITRUS NUTRITIONAL SPRAY NO. 1. A combined nutritional, fungicidal and miticidal spray especially formulated to meet the nutritional requirements of young, non-bearing citrus trees, as well as for the control of six-spotted mites, purple mites and Texas citrus mites; also for the control of melanose and scab. 30-lb. bag \$13.44.

KILGORE'S CITRUS NUTRITIONAL SPRAY NO. 2. A combined nutritional fungicidal and miticidal spray especially formulated to meet the nutritional requirements of young, non-bearing citrus trees, as well as for the control of rust mites and for the control of melanose and scab. 78-lb. bag \$10.61.

GREEN TROPICS. A high analysis, specialized fertilizer formulated to meet the soil and climatic conditions of sub-tropical and tropical Florida. It resists leaching, which means it is longer lasting and does not burn unless applied at unusually high rates. 50 lbs. of Green Tropics will give a growth response equivalent to 100 lbs. of many ordinary type fertilizers. All this means greater safety, more uniform feeding of plants and a saving of labor from fewer applications. A red banner fertilizer containing Du Pont's Uramite. 5-lb. bag 80c; 10-lb. bag \$1.40; 50-lb. bag \$3.95.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

Sheep manure is highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so greatly needed by Florida soils. For lawns, flowers and shrubs use 10 to 12 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. For commercial vegetable growing use 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. per acre drilled in the row. 5 lbs. 55c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.75; ton \$67.50.

VERTAGREEN. Price, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.75; f.o.b. Plant City, or Kilgore stores. Plant City, or Kilgore stores.

VIGORO. 1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$2.75; f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store. Write for prices on larger quantities.

KILGORE'S IRON-AID. (Code No. X-5.) Contains Versen-ol, a chelated iron compound, which is completely available to plants under most soil conditions. Designed for the correction of iron chlorosis wherever symptoms show. Consult label for specific directions before applying. 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$6.60; 100 lbs. \$13.20; f.o.b. Plant City.

LIME, HYDRATED. 10-lb. bag 35c; 50-lb. bag \$1.05; ton \$38.00; ½ ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

MANGANESE SULPHATE (75-78% spray grade.) Apply at the rate of 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. 1 lb. 10c; 50-lb. bag \$2.85, f.o.b. Plant City.

MANGANESE-SULPHUR DUST NO. 1 (Code No. XS-1)—For manganese deficiency in beans, peppers, etc. 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.80.

MAGNESIUM-SULPHATE (Epsom Salts) — For magnesium deficiency. 100 lbs. \$6.50; less than 100 lbs. 10c per lb.

NU-IRON. A neutral iron, containing chelated iron in a safe form for foliar spray. 1-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 3-lb. pkg. \$3.10; 50 lbs. \$40.00.

NU-MANESE. A neutral manganese for foliar spray. 8-lb. pkg. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

NU-ZINC. A neutral zinc compound for foliar spray. 10-lb. pkg. \$2.65; 50-lb. bag \$10.00.

SEQUESTRENE 330. An iron chelate for use alone or in combination with insecticides, fungicides or fertilizers. See label for complete directions. 4-oz. pkg. \$1.19; 1-lb. canister \$3.19.

SODIUM MOLYBDATE. A nutritional compound used for the control of "yellow spot" of citrus and "strap leaf" of hibiscus. 5 oz. 75c.

TRACEL. A chelated metal complex for the correction or prevention of most minor element deficiencies. 2-lb. bag \$3.90; 3-lb. bag \$5.85.

TRU-GREEN. A chelated iron for soil or foliage application. 1 oz. 29c; 8 oz. \$1.39.

VERSEN-OL — A chelated iron compound for soil application — soluble in water. Not recommended for foliar applications. 1-lb. can \$2.98; f.o.b. Plant City.

ZINC SULPHATE. For zinc deficiency in beans, tomatoes, etc. 100 lbs. \$10.95; less than 100 lbs. 13c per lb.

HOUSEHOLD AND GARDEN PESTICIDES

CHLORDANE EMULSION 72%. For control of ants, mole crickets, and sod web worms in lawns. 4 oz. \$1.00; 8 oz. \$1.60; 1 pt. \$2.90; 1 qt. \$4.10; 1 gal. \$12.75.

25% DDT EMULSION. For the control of insects on truck crops, shrubs, etc. 1 pt. 60c; 1 qt. \$1.05; 1 gal. \$3.40.

FERMATE DUST NO. 1 (Code No. F-1.) Contains 11.4% Ferbam. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 50 lbs. \$5.80; 100 lbs. \$11.60.

FLEA-KILL. (Code No. GV-1.) Apply dust under houses and other buildings, around kennels and on bare sandy areas at the rate of 2 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. Dust lawns at the rate of 2 lbs. per 250 sq. ft. Be sure grass is dry before applying dust. 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$11.80.

GENERAL PURPOSE DUST FOR FLOWERS AND SHRUBS. Kilgore's General Purpose Dust for flowers and shrubs is formulated especially to control all types of insects and diseases on flowers and shrubs in Florida. It controls aphids, thrips, scale insects, mites, caterpillars as well as leaf spots, blight, powdery mildew and many other fungus diseases attacking ornamentals. Dust gun complete with dust \$1.00; 1-lb. canister 70c; 1-lb. bag 60c; 2-lb. bag \$1.00; 5-lb. bag \$2.35; 10-lb. bag \$4.50.

GENERAL PURPOSE DUST FOR VEGETABLES. Kilgore's General Purpose Dust for vegetables is formulated especially to meet the needs of the small home gardener. Safe for use on all types of vegetables grown in Florida. A truly General Purpose Dust that controls both chewing and sucking insects, as well as fruit rots, downy mildew, anthracnose, early and late blight, cercospora leaf spot and many other fungus diseases. It has been formulated particularly to reduce any residue hazard from highly poisonous materials. Safe to apply and easy to use. Dust gun complete with dust \$1.00; 1-lb. canister 85c; 1-lb. bag 70c; 2-lb. bag \$1.25; 5-lb. bag \$2.90; 10-lb. bag \$5.70.

ISOTOX GARDEN SPRAY. An effective spray containing 5% lindane, for control of insects on roses, camellias, azaleas, ixoras, hibiscus, bougainvillea, and other ornamentals, house and garden plants. Use four teaspoons per gallon of water. Price 4-oz. bottle \$1.19; 8 oz. \$1.98; 16 oz. \$2.98; qt. \$5.49; ½ gal. \$9.98.

KILCHINCH DUST. (Code No. VHDG-1.) For chinch bug control in St. Augustine type grasses. 5-lb. bag \$1.70; 10-lb. bag \$3.25; 50-lb. bag \$10.10.

KILCHLOR DUST GUN. A ready to use duster containing 6% chlordane. Gun complete with dust 65c.

KILCHLOR DUST NO. 2 (Code No. H-2.) Contains 10% chlordane. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.55; 50 lbs. \$9.45.

KILCHLOR SPRAY. A residual household spray. Contains 3% chlordane plus pyrethrins for control of roaches, ants, and most other household insects. 8 oz. 40c; pt. 65c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$3.40.

KILCIDE 75-W. A concentrated wettable powder containing 75% DDT. 1 lb. 75c; 2 lbs. \$1.00.

KILCIDE-KILCOP-SULPHUR DUST NO. 3 (Code No. DCS-3.) A combined insecticide and fungicide dust. 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 50 lbs. \$5.45.

SUPER KILSPRAY. An excellent indoor space spray for flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, fleas and other household insects. Not a residual spray. It should be used when insects are present. 8 oz. 50c; pt. 80c; qt. \$1.35; gal. \$4.75.

KILPHENE 10-SULPHUR DUST (Code No. IS-1.) Contains 10% toxaphene and 63% sulphur. 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$4.00.

KILSPRAY HIGH RESIDUAL. A long lasting household spray containing diazinon and dieldrin for control of ants, resistant roaches and other insects. 8 oz. 40c; 1 pt. 60c; 1 qt. 95c; 1 gal. \$3.15.

KILSPRAY REPELLENT. Repels most insects. Can be used indoors or outside on screens, patios, and barbecue pits. 8 oz. 45c; 1 pt. 65c; 1 qt. \$1.10.

NO NIB'L RABBIT REPELLENT. A rabbit repellent for flowers, shrubs and other ornamentals. 6 oz. shaker-top can \$1.29.

ROSE DUST combines the latest materials for the control of all types of rose diseases, including powdery mildew, black spot and many other fungus diseases, as well as controlling aphids, mites, thrips, and many chewing insects. Contains three different fungicides to give the best disease control possible. Also contains two insecticides and one miticide to give control of the many insects attacking roses in Florida. Can be used as a general purpose dust for almost any type of flower or shrub grown in Florida. Dust gun complete with dust \$1.00; 1-lb. bag 65c; 2-lb. bag \$1.15; 5-lb. bag \$2.65; 10-lb. bag \$5.20.

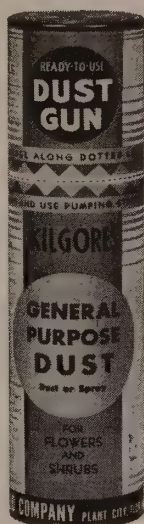
SABA CHINCH. (Code No. S-2.) For control of chinch bugs, army worms, sod webworms, and ants. Use 4 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

SLUG DUST. A 15% Methaldehyde dust providing effective control of slugs in nurseries, greenhouses, etc. Use at the rate of 2 lbs. per 1000 square feet. Usually three applications are required. 1-lb. Canister \$1.00; 6-lb. bag \$3.45.

SPECIAL ROSE DUST (Code No. MQS-1.) Contains lindane, zineb, and sulphur. 1-lb. canister 50c; 4-lb. bag \$1.00.

VEGETABLE DUST (Code No. KC-1.) A combined insecticide and fungicide dust. Controls chewing insects and many fungus diseases in the garden. 1-lb. canister 55c; 4-lb. bag \$1.00.

VOLCK ISOTOX SPRAY. For use on ornamental plants against red spiders, certain scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies and certain other garden pests. Use 5 tablespoonfuls per 1 gal. water. Don't use more than three applications per season. 4 oz. 49c; 8 oz. 69c; 16 oz. \$1.19; 32 oz. \$1.98; 1 gal. \$4.98.



HORMONES

FRUITONE is a wettable powder containing several hormones plus an effective wetting agent for securing a thorough coverage. Fruitone when sprayed on plant blossoms and young set fruit will help to prevent premature dropping. Cut flowers and twigs dipped in Fruitone will hold up longer.

Use 1 level teaspoonful to 1 gal.; 2/5-oz. to 5 gals.; 2 oz. to 25 gals.; 8 oz. to 100 gals. of water.

Price: 2/5-oz. pkg. 35c; 2-oz. can \$1.25; 12-oz. can \$5.00.

GIBBERELIC ACID. This material is used primarily to break dormancy and stimulate emergence of potato seed pieces. For green seed use 1 ppm solution as an instant dip. If eyes are colored, use 1/2 ppm. When eyes have sprouted, use 1/4 ppm.

Concentrate	pt.	qt.	gal.
1,000 ppm	\$ 4.50	\$ 8.25	\$ 27.00
4,000 ppm	\$13.25	\$26.00	\$ 90.00
10,000 ppm	\$30.50	\$60.50	\$220.00

HORMODIN POWDERS. Hormodin is a hormone-like plant growth substance. Its principal use is to stimulate rapid growth on cuttings. It has wide-spread use in propagating cuttings. Many cuttings formerly impossible to propagate may now be rooted with the aid of Hormodin. Easy to use. Simply dip moistened stems in the powder and then plant.

No. 1—For Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, Roses, etc. 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 3/4 oz. 80c; 1 lb. \$4.80.

No. 2—For semi-woody plants and most shrubs. 1 3/4 oz. \$1.20; 1 lb. \$7.00.

No. 3—For resistant species, such as Evergreens. 1 oz. \$1.60; 1/2 lb. \$7.00.

Combination Package, powder Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in carton, \$1.20.

ROOTONE. A hormone powder to hasten the rooting of cuttings. It is easy, economical, safe and sure treatment for rooting cuttings. Low cost—1/30 to 1/50 cent per cutting. 1/4 oz. 35c; 2 oz. \$1.25; 1 lb. \$5.00; prepaid.

ROOTONE NO. 10. Recommended especially for rooting azaleas and camellias. 2 oz. jar \$2.25; 1 lb. jar \$10.00.

TRANSPLANTONE supplies the plant with chemicals which stimulate root formation and growth after transplanting 1/2 oz. makes five gallons solution. 1/2 oz. 35c; 3-oz. can \$1.25; 1-lb. can \$4.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

All prices f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore Stores and subject to change without notice.

A more complete line of poultry supplies is carried in all Kilgore stores.

HUDSON HANDY FILL CHICK FOUNTAIN

No. A-4—Capacity one gallon	\$1.65
No. A-8—Capacity two gallons	2.05
No. C-3—Capacity three gallons	3.30
No. K-5—Capacity five gallons	6.30

MASON JAR FOUNTAIN AND FEEDER

No. O-25 Plastic Pan to fit Mason jar	\$.20
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REEL TOP FEEDERS

No. 118 Metal Feeder, 18-inch length	\$.55
No. 224 Metal Feeder, 24-inch length	.85
No. 336 Metal Feeder, 36-inch length	1.15

HUDSON "KLEEN-EZY" REEL TOP FEEDERS

No. 6360 A—36-inch length—Reel Top	\$2.05
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	Each	Doz.
NEST EGGS—china	\$.05	\$.50

POLYETHYLENE FILM

GER-PAK®

A durable, versatile plastic film for thousands of uses around the home and farm.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore Store.

Prices Quoted are per roll.

1 Mil Thickness

Strawberry & Plant Mulching	1-10 Rolls	10 or over
36" x 3000'	\$23.60	\$22.15
30" x 3000'	19.65	18.75
18" x 3000'	11.80	11.25

1 1/2 Mil Thickness

	Less Than 25M Sq. Ft.	Over 25M Sq. Ft.
3' x 500' Black Only	\$ 5.90	\$ 5.63

4 Mil Thickness

6' x 100' Clear Only	5.90	5.63
8' x 100' Clear Only	8.40	7.89
10' x 100' Black or Clear	10.50	9.98
12' x 100' Black or Clear	10.60	11.98
14' x 100' Clear Only	14.70	13.97
16' x 100' Black or Clear	16.80	15.97
20' x 100' Black or Clear	21.00	19.96
40' x 100' Black or Clear	42.00	39.92

6 Mil Thickness

6' x 100' Clear Only	9.45	8.99
10' x 100' Clear or Black	15.75	14.98
12' x 100' Clear Only	18.90	17.89
16' x 100' Clear or Black	25.20	23.97
20' x 100' Clear or Black	31.50	29.96
2" Black Waterproof Tape (180 Ft. Rolls)		4.95 Ea.

HOTKAPS

Hotkaps are "individual hot-houses" for every plant—protecting them against frost, rain, wind, insects and crusting. They force plant growth, making hardier, healthier plants and producing crops two or three weeks earlier. They may be used with practically any crop that needs protection, but are especially suited for use with vine crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, cantaloupes and watermelons.



20 pkg. Complete with Paper Setter, each	\$ 1.10
100 with Fibreboard Garden Setter	4.80
250 with Fibreboard Garden Setter	7.95
1M to 49M without Setter, Per M	23.80
50M up without Setter, per M	22.80
Fibreboard Garden Setter, each	.20
Steel Setter, each	2.15

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores

THERMOMETERS

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Weather thermometer, No. 5152, 8-in. wood	\$.80
Weather thermometer, No. 5140, 7 1/8-in. wood case	1.30
Weather thermometer, No. 5132, 7-in Metal Utility	1.90

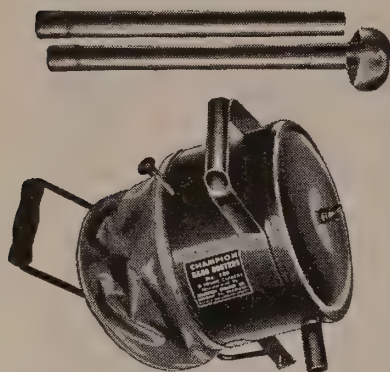
KNAPSACK AND HAND DUSTERS

THE CHAMPION NO. 100 DOUBLE ACTION DUSTER is carried like a knapsack. It fits comfortably on the back and leaves both hands free for efficient operation. The easily operated bellows throws a screen of dust exactly where wanted within a range of 30 feet. The complete duster weighs only 14 pounds empty and will hold as much as 17 pounds of fluffy powder. Can be converted to single action by removing upper intake valve. Price \$29.35, Prepaid.



**Champion No. 100
Double Action Duster**

CHAMPION HAND DUSTER — MODEL 103



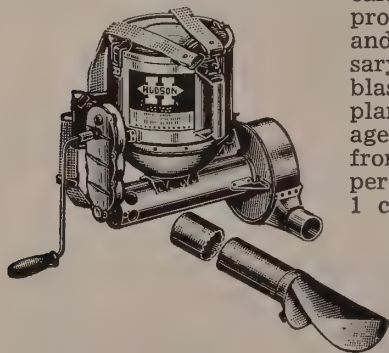
**Champion Hand
Duster Model 103**

Simplicity of design and ease of operation make the Champion Hand Duster ideal equipment for flowers, vegetables, shrubs and small trees. It is used extensively in home gardens and small estates as well as in experimental and show gardens; very efficient and economical for spot dusting small plants in the field such as watermelons, etc. It is of highest quality construction. All parts are enclosed and the steel tank is lead coated for long life. It is extremely light in weight and will carry up to eight pounds of powder, although it operates effectively with only a fraction of an ounce of powder in the tank. Price \$9.85, Prepaid.

LITTLE CHAMP NO. 902. Rotary Hand Duster. Made especially for home garden. Sturdy built, 8" tall. Wt. 2¾ lbs. Capacity 2 lbs. Easy to turn. Puts out a strong blast of dust. \$9.85, Postpaid.

HUDSON HAND DUSTERS

Made of aluminum sheet and castings for lightest weight. The Hudson Roto-Power "806" is designed for growers who want the easiest turning and lightest



Hudson No. 806C Roto-Power Duster (Aluminum)

carrying duster, one that produces the high velocity and volume of air necessary to break up dust and blast it right into the plant. Holds 14 lbs. average density dust. Applies from 5 to 45 lbs. of dust per acre. High velocity: 1 crank turn produces 60½ fan revolutions. Price with "Y" attachment \$46.35; without "Y" attachment \$42.50. Postpaid.

ROOT HAND DUSTER MODEL 33C

with 98Y Attachment
\$38.80, Postpaid



ROOT HAND DUSTER 33C
(Less "Y" Attachment)
Price \$35.80, Postpaid

SMALL HAND DUSTERS f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore Stores

Crystal Duster, Glass Jar, capacity 1 qt.	wt. 3 lbs.	\$3.30
Hudson No. 612-A Patrol Duster.....	wt. 3 lbs.	2.65
Hudson No. 673 Cadet.....	wt. 1 lb.	.90
Hudson Admiral No. 766-C.....	wt. 2 lbs.	2.95
Root No. 443.....	wt. 2 lbs.	2.70
Dobbins No. 132, 1-lb. capacity.....	wt. 4 lbs.	3.25



HUDSON ADMIRAL NO. 766-C

RESPIRATORS

Postpaid

Willson Agri-Tox

Approved for parathion dusting.....	each	\$6.25
Replacement cartridges, No. 11-A (4 to box).....	box	2.65
Replacement filters, No. R-490 (10 to box).....	box	1.60

American Optical Co.

Chemical Resistant, No. R-5058.....		\$6.20
Chem. Res. — Goggle Comb., No. R-71558.....		9.80
Filter Cartridges — 3 pr., No. R-58.....		4.80
Dust Respirator, No. R-9100.....		2.10

GOGGLES

Postpaid

Monogoggles, No. 93A Clear Lens.....		\$2.75
Monogoggles, No. 93A Green Lens.....		2.90
American Optical Co., No. 484-A Clear Lens.....		1.70

FLAME SPRAYERS

Postpaid

Flame Sprayers have many uses. Develops 2000° F. of easy portable heat in a flame that can be directed at the will of the operator. Can also be converted to a liquid sprayer by using spray attachment No. 225.		
Hudson No. 211 Saf-T-Lok, Galv. Tank, Brass Pump. Capacity 2¼ gals., price.....		\$21.45
Dobbins No. 410, 4-gals. capacity Flame Sprayer, price		37.40
No. 225 Liquid Spray Attachment, price.....		7.40

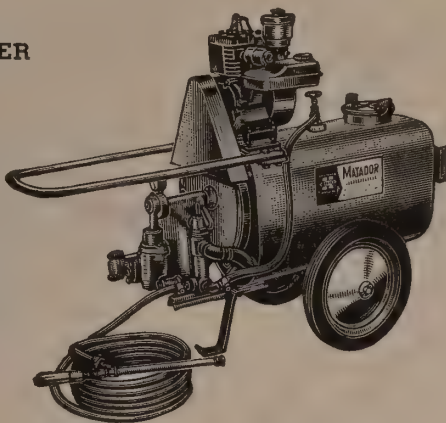
POWER AND HAND SPRAYERS

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City unless otherwise indicated

HUDSON POWER SPRAYER

Prepaid from Factory

High pressure sprayer recommended for estates, small groves, dairy barn and cattle spraying, and landscape gardeners. Handles all insecticides, fungicides, weed control chemicals and whitewash.



No. 31030 Matador Cushion Tires, 30-gal. tank..\$318.55

No. 31015 Matador Cushion Tires, 15-gal. tank.. 278.00

COMPRESSION AIR SPRAYERS

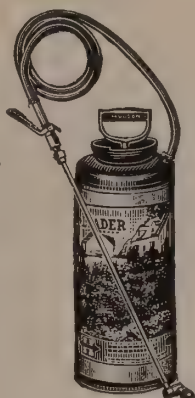
Prepaid

Compressed air sprayers are strong, efficient and easy to use. Ideal for dozens of spraying jobs in homes, truck gardens, dairy barns, poultry houses, etc.

Hudson Compressed Air Perfection Sprayer (4-gals.) No. 310.....	19.95
Hudson Bugwiser No. 220 (2½-gals.)	10.85
Hudson Leader No. 10 (3-gals.)	12.95
Hudson Climax No. 335 (3-gals.)	17.95

SPRAYER HOSE

¾" Hose, Price per ft.35



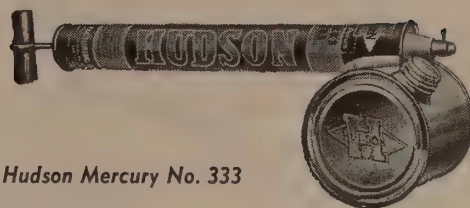
Leader No. 10

CHAMPION SPRAYER MODEL-1



This all-purpose portable sprayer is tops in its field. The Champion combines in one unit all the desirable qualities of unusual power, simple operation, effective control, continuous agitation, and long life. Uniform pressure of 200 lbs. in the sturdy pressure cylinder is pumped as

needed by the operating lever. This lever also operates the brass agitator which keeps 4½ gallons of any liquid well mixed. Price \$36.00, Postpaid.



Hudson Mercury No. 333

HOUSEHOLD SPRAYERS

f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore Stores

No. 208, Hudson Nebu-lizer, Super Cloud 8 oz. capacity	wt. 1 lb. \$.70
No. 333, Hudson Nebu-lizer, Super Fog 10 oz. capacity	wt. 1 lb. .90
No. 444, Hudson Nebu-lizer, Super Misty 27 oz. capacity	wt. 2 lbs. 1.00

HOUSEHOLD CONTINUOUS SPRAYERS

f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore Stores

Hudson Cardinal No. 436, 3-qt. capacity..wt. 3 lbs. \$3.75
Hudson Mercury No. 433, 1-qt. capacity..wt. 2 lbs. 2.50
Hudson Comet No. 431A, 1-qt. capacity..wt. 2 lbs. 1.90

TROMBONE TYPE SPRAYERS—Prepaid

Ken Sprayall No. 202.....	\$9.95
Tree Sprayer No. 216	6.95
New Little Giant No. 226.....	4.95

GAT SPRAYER. Attaches to garden hose for dissolving, mixing and spraying Hy-Gro and other soluble plant foods.

Empty 2-lb. Hy-Gro jar with Gat Sprayer Prepaid..\$2.50



BRADSON SPRAY GUNS—Prepaid

For use with standard garden hose. Pest-Gun, Grass Gun and Shrub & Garden Gun for spraying insecticides and fungicides. Tree & Turf Gun for application of soluble fertilizers and plant foods.



Pest-Gun



Shrub & Garden Gun

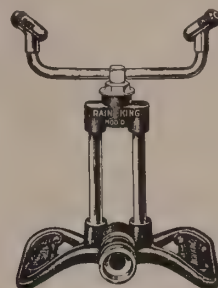
Pest-Gun No. 106	\$3.95
Tree and Turf Gun No. 103.....	2.95
Grass Gun No. 107.....	3.95
Shrub and Garden Gun No. 109.....	1.98

LAWN SPRINKLERS—Prepaid

Rain King Model-K Adjustable.....	\$ 9.95
Rain King Model-K-GSS, Rust Resistant.....	10.25
Rain King Model-D Double Nozzle.....	5.95
Rain King Model N1 Garden Hose Nozzle.....	1.50
Park Sprinkler Model 911.....	2.95



Model K



Model D

FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

All prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore stores



**PLANET JR. NO. 4
HILL AND DRILL SEEDER**

No. 4-D Seeder—Shipping weight 41 lbs. Price...\$35.70
No. 4 Seeder—Shipping weight 50 lbs. Price..... 44.35
No. 300-A Seeder—Shipping weight 55 lbs. Price.. 45.50

NO. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE



Shipping wt. 22 lbs.\$18.60

NO. 19 WHEEL HOE



Shipping weight 18 lbs.
Price\$12.75

PLANET JR. NO. 219 FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTOR



No. 219 Fertilizer Distributor. Shipping weight 33 lbs. Price..\$27.70

No. 215 Fertilizer Attachment for No. 219 Distributor. Shipping weight 17 lbs. Price 14.00

No. 8558X, Covers for No. 215. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Price.... 1.95

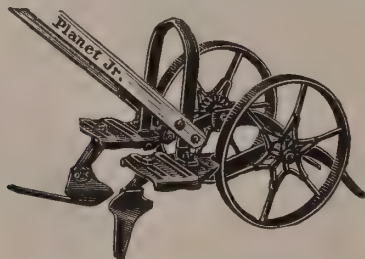
PLANET JR. NO. 220

**FERTILIZER
DISTRIBUTOR**



No. 220 Fertilizer distributor.....\$72.90
Shipping Weight 115 lbs.

PLANET JR. NO. 13 DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE



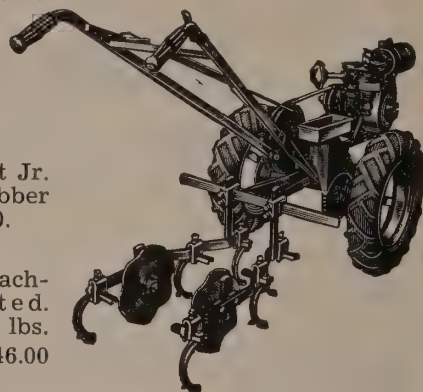
No. 13 Double and Single Wheel Hoe—Shipping weight 27 lbs. Price.....\$21.75

Planet Jr. Grass Edger No. 2. Shipping wt. 3¼ lbs. Price 3.50

NO. 119 HIGH WHEEL PLOW

Shipping wt. 18 lbs.....\$12.50

GARDEN TRACTORS



BP1 (2 HP) Planet Jr. Tractor with rubber tires. Price \$205.00.

B-12 cultivator attachment as illustrated. Shipping wt. 76 lbs. Price\$46.00

B-8 (2½ h.p.) Tractor with 600x12 Rubber Tires.

Shipping weight 197 lbs.....\$240.00

Tuffy (1.1 h.p.) Shipping weight 90 lbs..... 99.50

Super Tuffy (1¾ h.p.) Shipping weight 99 lbs..... 149.50

Write for Planet Jr. Tractor catalog and prices on tools and attachments.

CYCLONE SEEDER

The Cyclone will sow many acres per hour, adjustable to any amount per acre.

In ordering seeder to be used with power take-off, specify make and model of tractor to be used. Electric motor model operates from 6 volt battery from jeep or truck.

Hand Seeder\$5.25

Power Model M-1 Electric Motor.....\$48.60

Power Model S-1 for Power Take-Off..... 59.25

Extension Hoppers for M-1 and S-1—

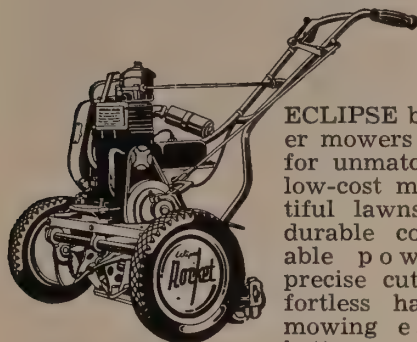
1½ bu. capacity 7.55



INSO SOIL FUMIGANT APPLICATOR

A 4-gal. tank gravity flow applicator for single row application. Can be attached to horse drawn plow or small tractors. Price\$15.00

ECLIPSE POWER MOWER



ECLIPSE builds precision power mowers with extra features for unmatched performance in low-cost maintenance of beautiful lawns. Balanced design, durable construction, dependable power, self-propelled, precise cutting action and effortless handling make lawn mowing easier, faster and better.

REEL TYPE

Lark 18-in. Recoil Starter	\$124.50
Rocket 20-in. Recoil Starter	146.50
Parkhound 21-in. Recoil Starter	172.50

Sharpeners for reel type mowers available

ROTARY TYPE

Duo-Master (Hand propelled) 17-in.	\$ 79.95
Duo-Master (Hand propelled) 19-in.	89.95
Duo-Master (Hand propelled) 20-in.	99.95
Leaf Mulcher for Rotary Models	3.00
Recoil Starters for any Power Mower	5.00
Electric Starters for any Power Mower	35.00

Prices f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore Stores

TRUMP

GARDEN

TOOLS

Postpaid

Sturdy, attractive hand made tools finished in baked green enamel. Set includes trowel, fork and cultivator.



No. 800 Trowel	25c each
No. 801 Fork	25c each
No. 802 Cultivator	25c each
No. 804 Transplanter	25c each
No. 805 Weed Cutter	25c each
No. 811 3-piece Set	85c per set

WISS GARDEN TOOLS

Postpaid

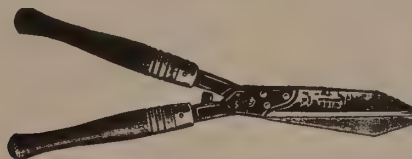
FH-4 Flower Cutter Holder, Chrome Plated 6½".....\$2.75



No. 808 Draw Cut Pruning Shears

No. 808 Draw Cut	\$3.95
No. 607-R Pruning Shears	2.95
No. C-1 Orange Clippers	2.95

WISS GARDEN TOOLS (Continued)



No. 8½-E Hedge Shears

No. 8½-E Hedge Shears	\$5.95
No. 9-A Hedge Shears	5.25
No. 9½-E Hedge Shears	6.50



No. 224-T Lopping Shears

No. 320-T 20 inch	\$5.25
No. 321-T 21 inch	6.50
No. 224-T 24 inch	6.95



No. 5600 Forged Grass Shears

No. 5600 Forged Grass Shears	\$2.95
No. 500 Grass Shears	1.39
No. 900 Grass Shears—Long Handle	4.95
No. 801 "Quick Trim"	1.98
No. 700 Grass Shears	2.25

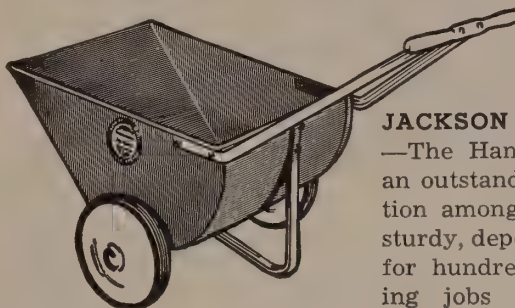
LAWN FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTORS

f.o.b. Plant City or Kilgore stores



Fox Spreader J 16-inch—25-lb. capacity. All steel construction, tubular steel handle with two "bicycle type" rubber grips. Rubber tires. Finest home lawn spreader ever developed. Price \$9.95. Shipping wt. 12 lbs.

Fox Spreader J-20 inch—50-lb. capacity all steel construction with tubular steel handle, rubber handle grip. Steel wheels with rubber tires. For the customers who want "something better" in a small spreader. Price \$14.95. Shipping wt. 19 lbs.



JACKSON Handi-Cart—The Handi-Cart has an outstanding reputation among users as a sturdy, dependable tool for hundreds of moving jobs around the home and garden.

3 cu. ft. Handi-Cart, wt. 25 lbs.	\$10.80
4 cu. ft. Deluxe Cart, wt. 33 lbs.	12.90

FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES

Prices subject to change without notice.

BIRD NEPONSET PAPER POTS



Nutrient Treated

Made of tough waterproof paper, adapted for growing plants from seed to transplanting age. Plants get no setback when transplanted. Performs the major function of clay pots at a fraction of the cost.

Red Paper Pots

Neponset Red Paper pots are designed for shipping plants which have been grown in clay pots or in other containers. Shipping costs are lower by using Neponset Red Pots because there is considerable less weight and less breakage, and the clay pots can be saved for further use.

considerable less weight and less breakage, and the clay pots can be saved for further use.

By mail postpaid			f.o.b. Plant City			
100 pots			1000 pots			
	Vita	Red	Vita	Wt.	Red	Wt.
2".....	\$2.65	\$1.65	\$16.05	20 lbs.	\$ 9.90	10 lbs.
2½".....	2.90	1.75	17.05	31 lbs.	10.00	16 lbs.
3".....	3.25	1.80	19.15	43 lbs.	10.60	22 lbs.
3½".....	4.25	2.35	25.00	60 lbs.	14.10	32 lbs.
4".....	4.80	2.90	28.30	38 lbs.	17.05	21 lbs.
5".....	6.30	3.65	36.75	60 lbs.	20.90	33 lbs.
6".....	8.20	4.35	48.50	48 lbs.	25.75	47 lbs.

PLANT BANDS

Vita-Band "10"

Contains sufficient fertilizer for 10 wks.

	Postpaid per 100	f.o.b. Plant City per 1000
1¾ x 1¾ x 2½ inches.....	\$ 1.05	\$ 5.50
2 x 2 x 2½ inches.....	1.15	5.80
2 x 2 x 3 inches.....	1.26	6.35
2½ x 2½ x 3 inches.....	1.45	6.90
3 x 3 x 3 inches.....	1.60	7.60
4 x 4 x 3 inches.....	1.98	9.90

Vita-Band "D"

A nutrient treated band which disintegrates in the soil.

	Postpaid per 100	f.o.b. Plant City per 1000
1½ x 1½ x 2½.....	\$.95	\$ 5.35
1¾ x 1¾ x 2½.....	1.05	5.70
2 x 2 x 2½.....	1.20	5.90
2½ x 2½ x 3.....	1.45	6.95
4 x 4 x 3.....	2.15	10.20

TOM THUMB FLATS

	f.o.b. per 100	f.o.b. per 1000
No. 1 (for bands 1¾ x 1¾ x 2½).....	\$ 5.50	\$49.20
No. 2 (for bands 2 x 2 x 2½).....	6.10	54.60

"JACK POT" PEAT MOSS POTS

These are sturdy wall pots made from pressed peat moss. Plants started in these pots never receive a transplant set-back. Plant pot and all. Peat holds moisture and fertilizer within reach of roots.

	f.o.b. per 100	f.o.b. per 1000	wt.
1¾" Square	\$1.50	\$ 7.00	30 lbs.
2¼" Round	1.50	7.25	32 lbs.
2¼" Square	2.20	11.00	32 lbs.
3" Square	3.45	18.25	35 lbs.
3" Round	2.50	13.25	30 lbs.
4" Standard	4.70	29.25	30 lbs.
4" Azalea	4.40	28.75	28 lbs.

Standard packaging: 1¾" — 2,500; 2¼" — 2,000;
3" — 1,000; 4" — 500 per case.

Write for special prices on larger quantities.

TERRA-LITE (VERMICULITE)



An excellent light weight medium for starting cuttings, seed in flats, paper pots or plant bands. Can be mixed with soil in seedbeds. Increases germination by reducing damping-off. Holds moisture for several days without rewatering. 4-qt. bag 39c; ½-bu. bag 89c; 4-cu. ft. bag \$2.35.

f.o.b. Plant City

Write for complete descriptive pamphlet on Terra-Lite.

PEAT MOSS

Good to add humus and holds moisture in seedbeds. Also an excellent poultry litter.

Georgia Peat Humus, 1½ cu. ft. bag \$1.40 each
5 cu. ft. bag \$3.75 each. — f.o.b. Plant City

European Peat. Compressed in burlap.

Wrapped bales 20" x 20" x 36" each \$4.95
f.o.b. Plant City

SPHAGNUM MOSS

Burlap Wrapped Bales 14" x 16" x 45" each \$5.00
Bulk 70c per lb. — f.o.b. Plant City

OSMUNDIA FIBRE — Used for growing Orchids.

Per Bale\$9.50
Bulk — per pound......75

f.o.b. Plant City

RUBBER STRIPS — For Budding and Grafting



Postpaid Size	Lgth.	Width	Approx. Pieces Per lb.	Oz.	Lb.	5 lbs.
No. 520	5"	3/16"	1400	.25	\$2.75	\$12.00
No. 620	6"	3/16"	1080	.25	2.75	12.00
No. 838	8"	3/8"	450	.25	2.75	12.00

AIRWRAP

Plastic adapted to grove and plant propagation. Coated with nutrient and rooting hormones.—Postpaid.

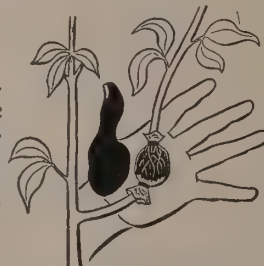
9" width—8 yard rolls.....\$2.25
9" x 8" price per sheet......06
9" width—less than 8 yards per yard......25

Write for quotations on large quantities

AIRLAYERING ROOTING KIT

For plant propagation. Kit contains sphagnum moss, plastic wraps and tying strips. Complete instructions in box.

Kit complete (Prepaid).....\$2.25



GLOVES

Green Thumb — (Ladies' and Men's sizes) Vinyl plastic coated cotton fabric. Small, medium and large. Postpaidpair .98



Green Thumb

Prices subject to change without notice

TWIST-EM PLANT TIES

Postpaid

Helps you support plants quickly, neatly, permanently.
 Package of 35—8-inch size15c
 Package of 50—8-inch size20c
 Box of 100—8-inch size29c
 Box of 100—16-inch size57c

Utility Twist-Ems Flat

1000 1/4" x 4"\$1.15 prepaid
 1000 1/4" x 7"1.75 prepaid
 1000 1/4" x 8"1.95 prepaid
 1000 1/4" x 12"2.95 prepaid
 1000 1/4" x 16"3.90 prepaid

TWIST-N-TYE Round

The grower's all-purpose vine and plant tie.

Size	Price
5 inch	.75 per M
7 inch	.85 per M
8 inch	\$1.00 per M
9 inch	\$1.15 per M
16 inch	\$1.95 per M

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores.

TRAIN-ETTS

New weatherized trellis netting, ideal support for sweet peas and any vining flower or vegetable plants. Comes in three sizes. No. 1, 60 x 72 in., 75c; No. 2, 60 x 96 in., 95c; No. 3, 60 x 180 in., \$1.35, postpaid.

BAMBOO CANE STAKES

Dyed green pencil-thickness

3 ft. Stakes, per 1000 f.o.b. Plant City\$12.50
 3 ft. Stakes, per 100 postpaid1.50
 Less than 100 2 1/2c each, postpaid.
 4 ft. Stakes, per 1000 f.o.b. Plant City16.00
 4 ft. Stakes, per 100, postpaid2.00
 Less than 100 3c each, postpaid

LABELS—Plant and garden (painted)

Postpaid

	Per 100	Per M
4" Pot Labels	\$.55	\$ 3.95
5" Pot Labels	.60	4.30
6" Pot Labels	.65	4.75
8" Garden Labels	1.10	9.45
10" Garden Labels	1.25	10.70
12" Garden Labels	2.00	18.05
3 1/2" Copper Wired	.70	4.90

GRAFTING WAX—Postpaid

A prepared wax recommended for all hand and brush grafting operations. 1/4 lb. 50c; 1/2 lb. 65c; 1 lb. 95c.

BUDDING and GRAFTING TAPE—Postpaid

Grafting Tape 1/4-in. wide, 60-yd. Roll\$1.30
 Grafting Tape 1/2-in. wide, 60-yd. Roll1.65
 Grafting Tape 1-in. wide, 60-yd. Roll2.50
 Plastic Budding Tape 5/8-in. wide, 100-yd. Roll80

BUDDING KNIVES—Postpaid

No. 11 Budding Knife, brass lining, 4 1/2-in. Price \$3.75
 No. 21SH Florist Knife, 2 blades, Price3.25
 No. 8 1/2C Grafting Blade, Price2.00
 No. 9C Budding Blade, Price2.00

HONEY JARS

f.o.b. Plant City

Utility Round

	wt. per case	per doz.
1/2-lb., 2 doz. to case	8 lbs.	\$.60
2-lb., 1 doz. to case	9 lbs.	.90
No. 5 Glass Honey Pail	10 lbs.	1.80
No. 10 Glass Honey Pail	14 lbs.	2.05

Queenline

1/2-lb., 2 doz. in case	8 lbs.	\$.65
1-lb., 2 doz. in case	12 lbs.	.85
2-lb., 1 doz. in case	9 lbs.	1.05

Comb Honey

1 lb. Round Wide Mouth, 24 to case	14 lbs.	.80
2 1/2 lbs. Square Wide Mouth, 12 to case	12 lbs.	1.40
5 lbs. Square Wide Mouth, 6 to case	10 lbs.	2.40

LABEL PASTE

Ours is a genuine wheat paste, especially made for pasting labels on vegetable and fruit boxes. Mixes easily in cold or warm water. Will not discolor labels. Unaffected by water or atmospheric changes after drying. 28c per lb.; 100 lbs. \$25.35.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores

TWINE

Jute—Soft vegetable 2 ply (app. 1520 ft. to lb.) tying twine, excellent quality. Used for tying tomato plants and bunching vegetables. 1/2-lb. ball 35c; 1b. (cut) 52c; reel (50-60 lbs.) 50c per lb.

Prices quoted are f.o.b. Plant City and all Kilgore stores

Cotton Twine (Variegated) — Used for tying pole beans. 2 1/2-lb. cones. Price per lb. \$1.20.

f.o.b. Plant City

RAFFIA

The plain or natural color comes in uneven weight hanks, 1 lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$9.00, Prepaid.

TARPAULINS

Write for prices stating size desired

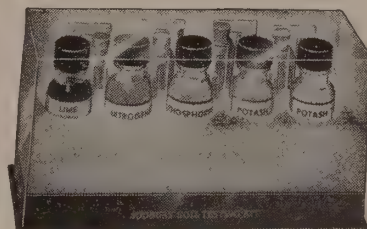
HAND TALLY REGISTERS—Pocket Size

A fast and accurate way to count live stock, poultry, watermelons, plants, packed crates, etc. No. O counts to 999, \$3.95. No. 1 counts to 9999, \$4.95. Postpaid.

SUDBURY SOIL TEST KIT

Home Garden Model

Complete equipment with instructions and solutions for 20 tests, for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potash and Acidity. \$3.98 Postpaid.



Popular Garden Model

Contains complete equipment and instructions—solutions for 50 tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity (pH). Transparent plastic case. Price \$6.98, Postpaid.

Two Minute Acidity Kit\$1.98

Write for prices on larger models.

CANNING SUPPLIES

Prices subject to change without notice

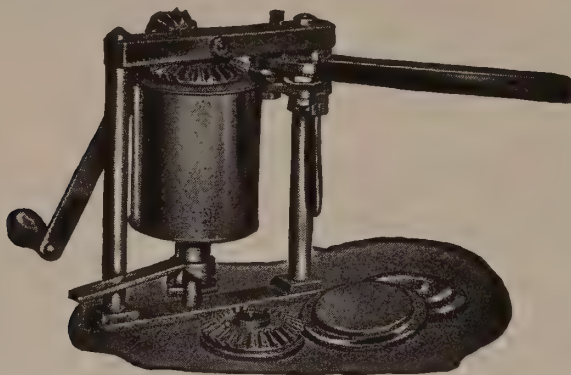
BURPEE PRESSURE COOKER



Model AR25

Model AR25—Holds 10 qt. or 17 pt. cans or 7 qt. or 14 pt. jars. Equipped with canning basket, recipe book, and cooking pans. \$29.95, Postpaid.

BURPEE SIMPLEX SEALER WITH CAN SAVER ATTACHMENT



Seals cans quickly and easily. Set the can in position, spin the crank with the right hand and move a lever with the left hand. Made of hardened steel for long life. Rustproof. Equipped with attachment which simplifies changing from one size can to another. Clamps on a table. Seals, opens and reflanges two sizes of cans, the No. 2 and No. 3. Tested canning recipes and illustrated instructions with every sealer. Net weight 11 lbs. Price \$19.95, prepaid.

SANITARY CANS

f.o.b. Plant City

Our sanitary open top cans are ideal for home canning. The finest fruits or vegetables and all your hard work can be wasted if the cans are not right.

Our cans for home canning are uniform, accurate, dependable, and strong. For years they have been recognized as cans of highest quality, preferred by home canners.

	No. in Case	Case	1,000
No. 2 Plain Sanitary cans, wt. 26 lbs.	100	\$5.30	\$52.65
No. 2 Plain Sanitary cans, wt. 6 lbs.	24	1.40	56.45
No. 3 Plain Sanitary cans, wt. 36 lbs.	100	8.10	79.85
No. 3 Plain Sanitary cans, wt. 9 lbs.	24	2.10	84.95
No. 2 Sanitary lacquered cans, wt. 26 lbs.	100	5.55	54.45
No. 2 Lacquered cans, wt. 6 lbs.	24	1.45	58.25
No. 3 Lacquered cans, wt. 36 lbs.	100	8.40	82.70
No. 3 Lacquered cans, wt. 9 lbs.	24	2.20	87.75
			Per 100
Extra Covers for No. 2 Plain Sanitary cans			\$1.35
Extra Covers for No. 3 Plain Sanitary cans			1.60

FRICTION TOP CANS

f.o.b. Plant City

These cans are of the highest quality, uniform, accurate, dependable, and strong.

Friction top or syrup cans are used for packaging syrup, honey and for many other purposes.



	No. in Case	Case	1,000
No. 2½ Friction-top (approx. ¼ gal.) cans, wt. 11 lbs.	24	\$2.75	\$109.60
No. 5 Friction-top, holds 4½ lbs. of Honey, wt. 24 lbs.	50	8.15	157.50
No. 5 Friction-top cans, wt. 6 lbs.	12	2.10	167.50
No. 10 Friction-top (approx. 1 gal.) cans, wt. 39 lbs.	50	12.15	239.35
5 gal. Square Honey Cans—each 95c; case (16)			\$14.00.
50-lb. Lard Can — each \$1.10; case of 12 —			\$12.00.
Corrugated Shipping Cartons for 5-gal. Honey Cans, each 25; 10 for \$2.30; 25 for \$5.50; f.o.b. Plant City.			

ATLAS FRUIT JARS

f.o.b. Plant City



Atlas Jars are made of clear crystal glass of highest quality giving a natural color to packed fruits and vegetables. Best preserving jar on the market, guaranteed to give entire satisfaction when properly used.

	Per Doz.
Atlas Square Mason Jars, ½-pint, wt. 7 lbs.	\$1.15
Atlas Square Mason Jars, pint, wt. 9 lbs.	1.25
Atlas Square Mason Jars, quart, wt. 12 lbs.	1.40
Atlas Square Mason, ½-gal., wt. 22 lbs.	1.60
Atlas Wide Mouth, pint, wt. 10 lbs.	1.45
Atlas Wide Mouth, quart, wt. 16 lbs.	1.60

CAPS FOR ALL TYPES JARS

f.o.b. Plant City

	Per Doz.
Atlas Seal All Standard Caps, 2-piece, wt. 9 oz.	\$.37
Atlas Seal All Standard Lids only, wt. 4 oz.	.17
63 MM 2-piece Caps for Coffee and Relish Jars, wt. 8 oz.	.37
Rubber Rings for Old Style Zinc Caps, wt. 4 oz.	.15
Wide Mouth Caps (Rings and Lids), wt. 10 oz.	.53
Wide Mouth (Lids Only), wt. 5 oz.	.27

JELLY GLASS

f.o.b. Plant City

Wt. per doz., 7 lbs.	Per Doz.
No. 100 1/3 pt. size, Tumbler Style	\$.85
No. 25 1/3 pt. size, Ribbed Style	.90
No. 92 1/2 pt. size, Tumbler Style	.90
No. 3 1/2 pt. size, Ribbed Style	.95



BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Prices subject to change without notice
and are f.o.b. Plant City or any Kilgore store.

If you wish your shipment to be made by mail, please add postage when ordering. Most all Bee Supplies are exempt from State Tax except Hive Bodies and Covers.

The following is only a partial list of our large and complete line of bee supplies carried in stock in all Kilgore's Florida stores and in Kilgore's mail order department at Plant City, Florida. We can always get whatever a customer wants from the factory if we happen to be out of stock.

We Buy Wax. Write for price.

Write for complete catalog of Bee-keeper's supplies.

Brood Foundation, 3-ply: 8 1/16x16 3/4", 7 sheets to lb.

	Weight	Price
H-1 10-sheet Carton	3 lbs.	\$ 2.40
H-3 50-sheet Carton	9 lbs.	10.95

Medium Brood: 8 1/16x16 3/4", 8 sheets to lb.

H-20 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 2.05
H-22 50-sheet Carton	8 lbs.	9.35

3-Ply Foundation for 2-pc. btm. bar, 7 sheets to lb.

H-8 10-sheet Carton	3 lbs.	\$ 2.40
H-10 50-sheet Carton	9 lbs.	10.95
H-11 200-sheet Carton	38 lbs.	42.70

Medium Brood: 4 1/2x16 3/4", 16 sheets to lb.

H-26 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 1.27
H-28 50-sheet Carton	5 lbs.	5.55

Medium Brood, Crimp-Wired: 8 1/2x16 3/4", 7 sheets to lb.

D-350 10-sheet Carton	3 lbs.	\$ 2.55
D-350 50-sheet Carton	10 lbs.	11.60

Med. Brood, Crimp-Wired: 4 3/4x16 3/4", 12 sheets to lb.

D-352 10-sheet Carton	2 lbs.	\$ 1.65
D-352 50-sheet Carton	6 lbs.	7.00

Thin Super

J-1 1-lb. Ctn., 3 7/8x15 3/4", 28 sheets to lb.	2 lbs.	\$1.80
J-3 5-lb. Ctn., 3 7/8x14 3/4", 28 sheets to lb.	7 lbs.	8.05
J-22 1-lb. Ctn., 4 1/2x16 3/4", 22 sheets to lb.	2 lbs.	1.80
J-24 5-lb. Ctn., 4 1/2x16 3/4", 22 sheets to lb.	7 lbs.	8.05
J-27 1-lb. Ctn., 5x16 3/4", 22 sheets to lb.	2 lbs.	1.80
J-29 5-lb. Ctn., 5x16 3/4", 22 sheets to lb.	7 lbs.	8.05

One-story standard hive with aluminum cover

A-1 KD without foundation, wt. 31 lbs.	\$11.35
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Deep 10-Frame Extracting Supers

C-1 1 KD Full depth super, empty wt. 12 lbs.	\$ 3.15
C-2 5 KD Full depth supers, empty wt. 45 lbs.	14.15

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

C-12 1KD Empty only, no fittings, wt. 6 lbs.	\$ 1.95
C-13 5 KD Empty only, no fittings, wt. 28 lbs.	8.75

Beeway Section Supers

D-5 1 KD without sec. or found'n., wt. 7 lbs.	\$ 3.30
D-6 5 KD without sec. or found'n., wt. 36 lbs.	15.40

List of Inside Fixtures for Section Supers

E-1 7 Beeway sec. holders KD, wt. 3 lbs.	\$ 1.10
E-2 50 Beeway sec. holders KD, wt. 15 lbs.	6.25
E-3 100 Beeway sec. holders KD, wt. 23 lbs.	11.95
E-15 10 Beeway Wood Separators, 1/10" thick, wt. 2 lb.	.75
E-35 100 Super Springs (3 used to a super) wt. 1 1/2 lbs.	1.80

Comb Honey Sections — (Mill Run)

F-1 100 wt. 7 lbs.	\$ 4.05
F-3 500 wt. 32 lbs.	18.15

Metal Covers, 10-Frame

B-1 1 KD with inner cover, wt. 12 lbs.	\$ 4.45
B-2 5 KD with inner cover, wt. 51 lbs.	19.50

Inner Covers, 10-Frame

B-8 1 KD without bee escape, wt. 3 lbs.	\$ 1.30
B-9 5 KD without bee escape, wt. 12 lbs.	5.60

Bottom Boards, 10-Frame

B-12 1 KD Reversible, wt. 7 lbs.	\$ 2.50
B-13 5 KD Reversible, wt. 37 lbs.	10.35

Frames

Standard frames. Size 9 1/8x17 11/16.	10	50	100
1-piece bottom bar. Wt. 45 lbs.	G-1	G-2	G-6
per 100	\$2.40	\$9.60	\$18.15

Standard frames. Size 8 1/2x16 3/4.

2-piece bottom bar. Wt. 45 lbs.	G-14	G-15	G-16
per 100	\$2.40	\$9.60	\$18.15

Shallow frames. Size 4 1/2x16 3/4.

Thick top bar, 1-piece bottom bar.	G-25	G-26
Wt. 38 lbs. per 100	\$8.75	\$16.45

Shallow frames. Size 4 3/4x16 3/4.

Thick top bar, 2-piece bottom bar.	G-24	G-27	G-28
Wt. 37 lbs. per 100	\$2.25	\$8.75	\$16.50

Honey Extractors

L-15 2-frame Reversible (9 1/2x17" pocket) Wt. 100 lbs.	\$ 79.50
L-20 20-frame Simplicity. Wt. 300 lbs.	257.00
L-25 4-frame Automatic Reversible (9 1/2x17" pocket) Wt. 205 lbs.	172.50
L-35 3-frame, hand power. Wt. 41 lbs.	42.50
L-45 45-frame Simplicity. Wt. 470 lbs.	406.50

Bee Escape

0-5 Double Bee Escape. Wt. 1 oz.	\$.35
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Queen Excluders

	Each	10
10-frame Standard 3-wire.	B-30	B-31
Wt. 4 lbs. ea., 25 lbs. for 10	\$1.85	\$17.95
10-frame Special 7-wire.	B-35	B-36
Wt. 4 lbs. ea., 32 lbs. for 10	\$1.80	\$17.50
Unbound Zinc Excluders	B-40	B-41
Wt. 1 lb. ea., 8 lbs. for 10	\$1.55	\$14.85

No. 28 Tinned Wire

G-61 1/4-lb. Spool, 350 ft.	8 lz.	\$.45
G-62 1/4-lb. Spool, 700 ft.	1 lb.	.68
G-63 1-lb. Spool, 1400 ft.	2 lb.	1.20
G-64 5-lb. Spool, 7000 ft.	7 lb.	4.65
N-65 Spur Wire Imbedder	6 oz.	.45

Bristle Bee Brush

N-85 Wt. 4 oz.	\$.65
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Steel Hive Tool

N-81 10" Wt. 6 oz.	\$1.25
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Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

O-8 Wire Trap. Wt. 2 lbs.	\$1.60
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Feeders

O-2 Boardman Feeder, with cap. Wt. 12 oz.	\$.38
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Smokers

N-3 Standard Tin Smoker, 3 1/4x7". Wt. 2 lbs.	\$2.65
N-7 Big Jumbo Tin Smoker. 4x10" with asbestos shield. Wt. 3 lbs.	\$4.15

Leather and Drill Bee Gloves

Leather (N-21 medium or N-22 large). Wt. 2 lbs.	\$2.85
Drill (N-25 medium or N-26 large). Wt. 1 lb.	1.55

Veils

N-10 Root Indestructible Bee Veil. Wt. 1 lb.	\$2.05
N-12 Dephos Folding Veil. Wt. 1 lb.	2.55
N-15 Cotton Tulle Veil. Wt. 3 oz.	1.60

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Flowers for Florida



**DIANTHUS
GAIETY MIXED**



**PETUNIA
SUPERB MIXTURE**



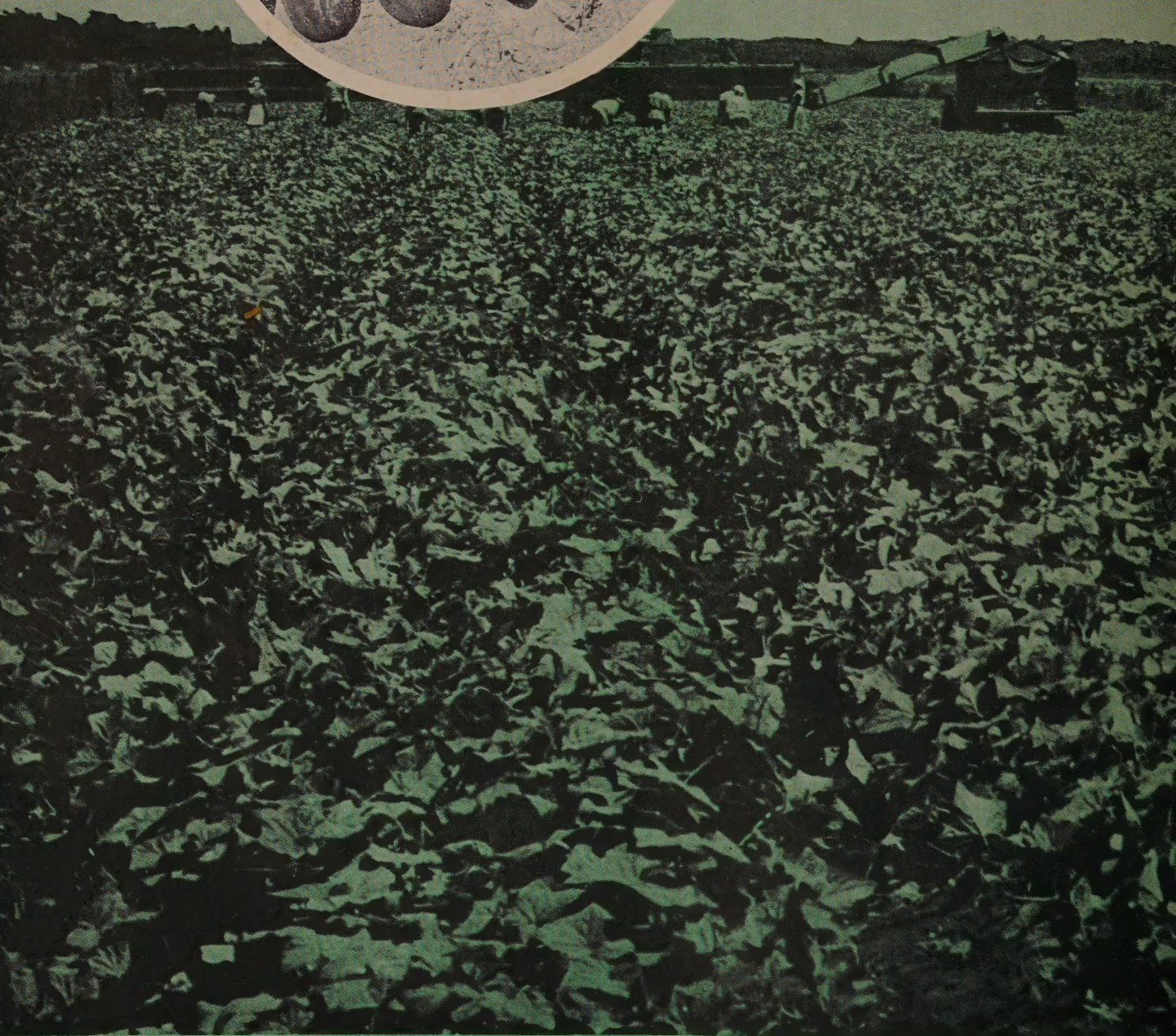
**DELPHINIUM
BELLADONNA HYBRIDS
MIXED**

**MARIGOLD
GIGANTEA SUNSET
GIANTS MIXTURE**





ASHLEY



THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY

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General Offices and Mail Order Department, Plant City, Florida